

III. REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

A. Status of the Application

Claims 135-137 are added. Claims 33, 40 – 47, 49, 53 – 55, 58, 61 – 62, 65, 106, 110 – 121 and 125 – 134 are amended. Claims 1 – 32, 34 – 39, 48, 50 – 52, 56 – 57, 59 – 60, 63 – 64, 66 – 105, 107 – 109 and 122 – 124 are cancelled. Thus, claims 33, 40 – 47, 49, 53 – 55, 58, 61 – 62, 65, 106, 110 – 121 and 125 – 137 are now pending. The amendments to the claims and the cancellation of claims were not made in response to any rejections raised in the current Office Action. Rather, the amendments to the claims and cancellation of claims were made to enhance the Applicants' patent portfolio with claims of varying scope. Applicants' patent portfolio regarding the current subject matter is such that diversity of claims is commercially advantageous for the Applicants.

The present paper is in response to the Final Office Action mailed March 3, 2006. Reconsideration of this application in light of the following remarks is respectfully requested.

B. Personal Interview Conducted on April 11, 2006

Applicants' counsel wish to thank Examiner Tucker for his time and the courtesies extended during the personal interview conducted on April 11, 2006.

C. Election/Restrictions

Applicants note that the Final Office Action mailed March 3, 2006 sets forth the Examiner's selection of the following species for examination herein: (i) the zeolite faujasite, (ii) the polymer ethyl cellulose, (iii) the dispersant sodium naphthalene sulfonate condensed with formaldehyde, and (iv) the surfactant species (f) of claim 62.

D. Information Disclosure Statement

The Final Office Action noted that certain Information Disclosure Statements acknowledged with the Final Office Action failed to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2) because a legible copy of certain non-patent documents were not included. In this regard, filed concurrently with this Submission is a Supplemental Information Disclosure Statement.

E. Rejection of Claims under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph

1. Claims 47, 115 and 130

Claims 47, 115 and 130 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, for indefiniteness. Specifically, it is alleged that there is overlap between components in these claims based on the contention that a zeolite may be considered a clay. Insofar as it may be applied to the present claims, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 47, 115 and 130 describe fluid compositions that include (a) a zeolite selected from clinoptilolite, analcime, bikitaite, brewsterite, chabazite, faujasite, harmotome, heulandite, laumontite, mesolite, natrolite, paulingite, phillipsite, scolecite, stellerite, stilbite, and thomsonite, (b) a polymer, a dispersant or a surfactant, (c) a carrier fluid, and (d) at least one of diatomaceous earth and clay.

As to the allegation that zeolite may be considered a clay, Applicants respectfully submit that one of ordinary skill in the art recognizes clays and zeolites as distinct groups of minerals. The term "zeolite" and the term "clay" are not considered synonymous by those of ordinary skill in the art. Indeed, attached as *Exhibit A* is an article entitled "Zeolite: The Versatile Material" which states that:

Compositionally, zeolites are similar to clay minerals. More specifically, both are alumino-silicates. They differ, however, in their crystalline structure. Many clays have a layered crystalline structure (similar to a deck of cards) and are subject to shrinking and swelling as water is absorbed and removed between the layers. In contrast, zeolites have a rigid, 3-dimensional crystalline structure (similar to a honeycomb) consisting of a network of interconnected tunnels and cages. Water moves freely in and out of these pores but the zeolite framework remains rigid.

In addition, attached as *Exhibit B* is a copy of the Classification Definitions for Class 502 of the U.S. Patent Office Manual of Classification. Included in the Classification Definitions is a glossary which provides separate definitions for the terms "clay" and "zeolite" on pages 502-4 and 502-5 and in a note following the definition of "clay" states that:

(3) Note. Some earthy silicon compounds that are not clay or zeolite include Asbestos, Diaspore, Diatomaceous earth, Diatomite, Feldspar, Guhr, Kieselgahr, Mica, Quartz, Sand, and Silica.

The use of the alternative expression “or” in note (3) above provides further confirmation that the Patent Office itself recognizes that there is a distinction between earthy silicon compounds that meet the definition of a clay and earthy silicon compounds that meet the definition of a zeolite.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of claims 47, 115 and 130 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph is improper and request that it be withdrawn.

2. Claims 62, 119 and 121

Claims 62, 119 and 121 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, for indefiniteness. Specifically, the Examiner suggested that a sulfonate in subparts (d), (d) and (e), respectively of such claims, show a sulfonate rather than a sulfate. Claims 62, 119 and 121 have been amended in accordance with the Examiner’s suggestions.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of claims 62, 119 and 121 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph has been overcome and it is therefore requested that it be withdrawn.

F. Rejection of Claims under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) over Kulprathipanja et al.

Claims 33 – 36, 43 – 44, 47 and 55 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) over U.S. Patent No. 4,372,876 to Kulprathipanja et al. (“Kulprathipanja ‘876”). Insofar as it may be applied against the present claims, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 34 – 36 have been canceled for reasons unrelated to the present rejection. Regarding the remaining claims, namely, claims 33, 43 – 44, 47 and 55, Applicants note that claim 33 is drawn to a fluid composition comprising a zeolite, a polymer and a carrier fluid. The zeolite is selected from clinoptilolite, analcime, bikitaite, brewsterite, chabazite, faujasite, harmotome, heulandite, laumontite, mesolite, natrolite, paulingite, phillipsite, scolecite, stellerite, stilbite, and thomsonite. The fluid composition includes an effective amount of the zeolite such that the fluid composition has at least one spacer fluid activity selected from solids removal from a wellbore, fluid displacement from a wellbore and physical separation of chemically incompatible fluids in a wellbore. The polymer is selected from the group consisting of hydroxyethylcellulose, cellulose, carboxyethylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose,

carboxymethylhydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, methylhydroxypropylcellulose, methylcellulose, ethylcellulose, propylcellulose, ethylcarboxymethylcellulose, methylethylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, starch, guar gum, locust bean gum, tara, konjak, tamarind, karaya gum, welan gum, xanthan gum, galactomannan gums, succinoglycan gums, scleroglucan gums, tragacanth gum, arabic gum, ghatti gum, tamarind gum, carrageenan, carboxymethyl guar, hydroxypropyl guar, carboxymethylhydroxypropyl guar, polyacrylate, polymethacrylate, polyacrylamide, maleic anhydride, methylvinyl ether copolymers, polyvinyl alcohol, and polyvinylpyrrolidone.

Each of claims 43 – 44, 47 and 55 depends directly or indirectly from claim 33, and therefore each includes at least the foregoing elements.

As provided in MPEP § 2131, "[t]o anticipate a claim, the reference must teach every element of the claim ...". Kulprathipanja '876 fails to satisfy the requirements of MPEP § 2131 because Kulprathipanja '876 does not disclose each and every element of claims 33, 43 – 44, 47 and 55.

Kulprathipanja '876 describes an adsorbent, such as fresh clay bound Ca-Y faujasite, that is made by mixing an uncoated precursor of the adsorbent with an organic polymer such as ethyl cellulose dissolved in a liquid organic solvent, such as methyl ethyl ketone and then removing the solvent. Kulprathipanja '876 discloses that by coating the adsorbent with ethyl cellulose the tendency of the silicon constituent of the adsorbent to dissolve in the solution resulting in the undesirable disintegration of the adsorbent is reduced.

The fluid compositions of claims 33, 43 – 44, 47 and 55 require an effective amount of a zeolite selected from the group consisting of clinoptilolite, analcime, bikitaite, brewsterite, chabazite, faujasite, harmotome, heulandite, laumontite, mesolite, natrolite, paulingite, phillipsite, scolecite, stellerite, stilbite, and thomsonite such that the fluid composition has at least one spacer fluid activity selected from solids removal from a wellbore, fluid displacement from a wellbore and physical separation of chemically incompatible fluids in a wellbore. There is no disclosure, motivation or suggestion in Kulprathipanja '876 for a fluid composition that includes an effective amount of a zeolite selected from the recited group such that the fluid composition has at least one spacer fluid activity selected from solids removal from a wellbore,

fluid displacement from a wellbore and physical separation of chemically incompatible fluids in a wellbore.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants submit that Kulprathipanja '876 fails to disclose each and every element of claim 33, and therefore the present rejection of claim 33 under 35 USC §102(b) should be withdrawn. Applicants further submit that the present rejection of claims 43 – 44, 47 and 55 under 35 USC §102(b) should be withdrawn for at least the same reasons that apply to claim 33.

G. Rejection of Claims under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) over Sirosita et al.

Claims 33 – 36, 40, 43 – 44, 47, 49, 55, 58, 61, 65, 106 – 110, 113 – 116 and 120 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) over U.S. Patent No. 4,986,989 to Sirosita et al. ("Sirosita '989"). Insofar as it may be applied against the present claims, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 34 – 36 and 107 – 109 have been canceled for reasons unrelated to the present rejection. Regarding the remaining claims, namely, claims 33, 40, 43 – 44, 47, 49, 55, 58, 61, 65, 106, 110, 113 – 116 and 120, Applicants note that claims 33 and 106 are drawn to fluid compositions comprising a zeolite, a polymer or a dispersant, respectively, and a carrier fluid. The zeolite is selected from clinoptilolite, analcime, bikitaite, brewsterite, chabazite, faujasite, harmotome, heulandite, laumontite, mesolite, natrolite, paulingite, phillipsite, scolecite, stellerite, stilbite, and thomsonite. The fluid composition includes an effective amount of the zeolite such that the fluid composition has at least one spacer fluid activity selected from solids removal from a wellbore, fluid displacement from a wellbore and physical separation of chemically incompatible fluids in a wellbore. The polymer is selected from the group consisting of hydroxyethylcellulose, cellulose, carboxyethylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, carboxymethylhydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, methylhydroxypropylcellulose, methylcellulose, ethylcellulose, propylcellulose, ethylcarboxymethylcellulose, methylethylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, starch, guar gum, locust bean gum, tara, konjak, tamarind, karaya gum, welan gum, xanthan gum, galactomannan gums, succinoglycan gums, scleroglucan gums, tragacanth gum, arabic gum, ghatti gum, tamarind gum, carrageenan, carboxymethyl guar, hydroxypropyl guar,

carboxymethylhydroxypropyl guar, polyacrylate, polymethacrylate, polyacrylamide, maleic anhydride, methylvinyl ether copolymers, polyvinyl alcohol, and polyvinylpyrrolidone. The dispersant is selected from the group consisting of sodium naphthalene sulfonate condensed with formaldehyde, sulfonated styrene maleic anhydride copolymer, sulfonated vinyltoluene maleic anhydride copolymer, sulfonated acetone condensed with formaldehyde, lignosulfonates and interpolymers of acrylic acid, allyloxybenzene sulfonate, allyl sulfonate and non-ionic monomers.

Each of claims 40, 43 – 44, 47, 49, 55, 58, 61, 65, 110, 113 – 116 and 120 depends directly or indirectly from claim 33 or 106, and therefore each includes at least the foregoing respective elements.

As provided in MPEP §2131, "[t]o anticipate a claim, the reference must teach every element of the claim ...". Sirosita '989 fails to satisfy the requirements of MPEP §2131 because Sirosita '989 does not disclose each and every element of claims 33, 40, 43 – 44, 47, 49, 55, 58, 61, 65, 106, 110, 113 – 116 and 120.

Sirosita '989 describes an agricultural and horticultural fungicide that contains as an active ingredient at least one crystalline zeolite selected from the faujasite group, the chabazite group and the phillipsite group.

The compositions of claims 33, 40, 43 – 44, 47, 49, 55, 58, 61, 65, 106, 110, 113 – 116 and 120 require an effective amount of a zeolite selected from the group consisting of clinoptilolite analcime, bikitaite, brewsterite, chabazite, faujasite, harmotome, heulandite, laumontite, mesolite, natrolite, paulingite, phillipsite, scolecite, stellerite, stilbite, and thomsonite such that the fluid composition has at least one spacer fluid activity selected from solids removal from a wellbore, fluid displacement from a wellbore and physical separation of chemically incompatible fluids in a wellbore. There is no disclosure, motivation or suggestion in Sirosita '989 for a fluid composition that includes an effective amount of a zeolite such that the fluid composition has at least one spacer fluid activity selected from solids removal from a wellbore, fluid displacement from a wellbore and physical separation of chemically incompatible fluids in a wellbore.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants submit that Sirosita '989 fails to disclose each and every element of claims 33 and 106, and therefore the present rejection of claims 33 and 106

under 35 USC §102(b) should be withdrawn. Applicants further submit that the present rejection of claims 40, 43 – 44, 47, 49, 55, 58, 61, 65, 110, 113 – 116 and 120 under 35 USC §102(b) should be withdrawn for at least the same reasons that apply to claims 33 and 106.

H. Rejection of Claims under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) or 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Ku

Claims 106 – 109 and 113 – 114 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0117090 to Ku. (“Ku ‘090”). Insofar as it may be applied against the present claims, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 107 – 109 have been canceled for reasons unrelated to the present rejection. Regarding the remaining claims, namely, claims 106 and 113 – 114, Applicants note that claim 106 is drawn to a fluid composition comprising a zeolite, a dispersant and a carrier fluid. The zeolite is selected from clinoptilolite analcime, bikitaite, brewsterite, chabazite, faujasite, harmotome, heulandite, laumontite, mesolite, natrolite, paulingite, phillipsite, scolecite, stellerite, stilbite, and thomsonite. The fluid composition includes an effective amount of the zeolite such that the fluid composition has at least one spacer fluid activity selected from solids removal from a wellbore, fluid displacement from a wellbore and physical separation of chemically incompatible fluids in a wellbore. The dispersant is selected from the group consisting of sodium naphthalene sulfonate condensed with formaldehyde, sulfonated styrene maleic anhydride copolymer, sulfonated vinyltoluene maleic anhydride copolymer, sulfonated acetone condensed with formaldehyde, lignosulfonates and interpolymers of acrylic acid, allyloxybenzene sulfonate, allyl sulfonate and non-ionic monomers.

Each of claims 113 – 114 depends directly from claim 106, and therefore each includes at least the foregoing elements.

In order to make a proper rejection under either 35 U.S.C. §102(e) or 35 U.S.C. §103(a), it is required that the cited reference disclose, motivate or suggest each and every element of the rejected claim. (See MPEP §2131 and MPEP §2142).

To sustain a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), MPEP §2142 further requires “some suggestion or motivation, either in the [reference itself] or in the knowledge generally available

to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify [or combine] the reference”, and also that there be a “reasonable expectation of success.”

In the present case, none of the criteria for sustaining a rejection over Ku ‘090 under either 35 U.S.C. §102(e) or 35 U.S.C. §103(a), have been satisfied with respect to any of claims 106 and 113 – 114.

Ku ‘090 discloses a concrete formulation for use in the construction of buildings, in which zeolite replaces at least a part of the cement that would have been used to form the concrete. (col. 1, paras. [0001], [0017]).

However, there is no disclosure, motivation or suggestion in Ku ‘090 for a fluid composition that includes an effective amount of a zeolite selected from the recited group such that the fluid composition has at least one spacer fluid activity selected from solids removal from a wellbore, fluid displacement from a wellbore and physical separation of chemically incompatible fluids in a wellbore.

Moreover, claims 106 and 113 – 114 require a specific dispersant selected from the recited group. There is no disclosure, motivation or suggestion in Ku ‘090 for a fluid composition that also includes a dispersant selected from the recited group.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully submit that Ku ‘090 fails to disclose each and every element of claim 106, and therefore a required element of both a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) and a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) has not been met.

Further, Ku ‘090 fails to suggest or motivate a modification of his disclosure so as to provide a fluid composition as recited in claim 106. Neither Ku ‘090 nor the current Office Action describes how a person of ordinary skill in the art could be motivated to modify the disclosure of Ku ‘090 to provide a fluid composition as recited in claim 106. Further, there could be no reasonable expectation of success of providing such a fluid composition from the disclosure of Ku ‘090 for at least the reason that there is no suggestion or motivation for modification of the disclosure of Ku ‘090. Moreover, a reasonable expectation of success for modifying a concrete formulation as described by Ku ‘090 to provide a fluid composition as recited in claim 106 has not been provided. Accordingly, Applicants submit that Ku ‘090 fails to satisfy the remaining requirements of a rejection of claim 106 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully submit that none of the criteria for sustaining a rejection under either 35 U.S.C. §102(e) or 35 U.S.C. §103(a) have been satisfied with respect to claim 106. Moreover, none of the criteria for sustaining a rejection under either 35 U.S.C. §102(e) or 35 U.S.C. §103(a) have been satisfied with respect to claims 113 – 114 for at least the same reasons that apply to claim 106. For the foregoing reasons, Applicants submit that the present rejection of claim 106 under 35 USC § 102(e) or 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Ku '090 should be withdrawn. Applicants further submit that the present rejection of claims 113 – 114 under 35 USC §102(e) or 35 U.S.C. §103(a) should be withdrawn for at least the same reasons that apply to claim 106.

I. Rejection of Claims under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Sobolev '108 in view of Ku '090

Claims 33 – 36, 41 – 47, 53 – 55, 58, 106 – 109, 113 – 115 and 117 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over International Patent Application Publication No. WO 98/54108 to Sobolev et al. ("Sobolev '108") in view of Ku '090. Insofar as it may be applied against the present claims, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 34 – 36 and 107 – 109 have been canceled for reasons unrelated to the present rejection. Regarding the remaining claims, namely, claims 33, 41 – 47, 53 – 55, 58, 106, 113 – 115 and 117, Applicants note that claims 33 and 106 are drawn to fluid compositions comprising a zeolite, a polymer or a dispersant, respectively, and a carrier fluid. The zeolite is selected from clinoptilolite analcime, bikitaite, brewsterite, chabazite, faujasite, harmotome, heulandite, laumontite, mesolite, natrolite, paulingite, phillipsite, scolecite, stellerite, stilbite, and thomsonite. The fluid composition includes an effective amount of the zeolite such that the fluid composition has at least one spacer fluid activity selected from solids removal from a wellbore, fluid displacement from a wellbore and physical separation of chemically incompatible fluids in a wellbore. The polymer is selected from the group consisting of hydroxyethylcellulose, cellulose, carboxyethylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, carboxymethylhydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, methylhydroxypropylcellulose, methylcellulose, ethylcellulose, propylcellulose, ethylcarboxymethylcellulose, methylethylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, starch, guar gum, locust bean gum, tara, konjak, tamarind, karaya gum, welan gum, xanthan gum, galactomannan gums, succinoglycan gums, scleroglucan gums,

tragacanth gum, arabic gum, ghatti gum, tamarind gum, carrageenan, carboxymethyl guar, hydroxypropyl guar, carboxymethylhydroxypropyl guar, polyacrylate, polymethacrylate, polyacrylamide, maleic anhydride, methylvinyl ether copolymers, polyvinyl alcohol, and polyvinylpyrrolidone. The dispersant is selected from the group consisting of sodium naphthalene sulfonate condensed with formaldehyde, sulfonated styrene maleic anhydride copolymer, sulfonated vinyltoluene maleic anhydride copolymer, sulfonated acetone condensed with formaldehyde, lignosulfonates and interpolymers of acrylic acid, allyloxybenzene sulfonate, allyl sulfonate and non-ionic monomers.

Each of claims 41 – 47, 53 – 55, 58, 113 – 115 and 117 depend directly or indirectly from claims 33 or 106, and therefore each includes at least the foregoing respective elements.

In order to make a proper rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), it is required that the cited references disclose, motivate or suggest each and every element of the rejected claims. (See MPEP §2142). MPEP §2142 further requires “some suggestion or motivation, either in the [reference itself] or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify [or combine] the reference”, and also that there be a “reasonable expectation of success.”

In the present case, none of the criteria for sustaining a rejection over Sobolev ‘108 in view of Ku ‘090 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), have been satisfied with respect to any of claims 33, 41 – 47, 53 – 55, 58, 106, 113 – 115 and 117.

Sobolev ‘108 discloses an admixture for a cement system. (Abstract.) The admixture consists of a water reducer solution and a sorbent, which must be a fine alkali reactive silica dioxide based material. (page 3, lines 30 – 31). In certain examples, the sorbent could be zeolite. (page 3, line 33).

However, there is no disclosure, motivation or suggestion in Sobolev ‘108 for a fluid composition that includes an effective amount of a zeolite selected from the recited group such that the fluid composition has at least one spacer fluid activity selected from solids removal from a wellbore, fluid displacement from a wellbore and physical separation of chemically incompatible fluids in a wellbore.

As noted above, there is also no disclosure, motivation or suggestion in Ku ‘090 for a fluid composition that includes an effective amount of a zeolite selected from the recited group such that the fluid composition has at least one spacer fluid activity selected from solids removal

from a wellbore, fluid displacement from a wellbore and physical separation of chemically incompatible fluids in a wellbore.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully submit that both of Sobolev '108 and Ku '090 fail to disclose each and every element of claims 33 and 106, and therefore a required element of a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) has not been met.

Further, Sobolev '108 and Ku '090 fail to suggest or motivate a modification of the respective disclosures so as to provide a fluid composition as recited in either claim 33 or 106. None of Sobolev '108, Ku '090 and the current Office Action describe how a person of ordinary skill in the art could be motivated to modify the cement admixture described by Sobolev '108 or the concrete formulation described by Ku '090 to provide a fluid composition as recited in claims 33 and 106. Further, there could be no reasonable expectation of success of providing such a fluid composition from the disclosures of Sobolev '108 and Ku '090 for at least the reason that there is no suggestion or motivation for modification of the disclosures of Sobolev '108 and Ku '090. Moreover, a reasonable expectation of success for modifying an additive for a cement or concrete composition to provide a fluid composition as recited in claims 33 and 106 has not been provided. Accordingly, Applicants submit that Sobolev '108 and Ku '090 fail to satisfy the remaining requirements of a rejection of claims 33 or 106 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully submit that none of the criteria for sustaining a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) have been satisfied with respect to claims 33 or 106. Moreover, none of the criteria for sustaining a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) have been satisfied with respect to claims 41 – 47, 53 – 55, 58, 113 – 115 and 117 for at least the same reasons that apply to claims 33 and 106. For the foregoing reasons, Applicants submit that the present rejection of claims 33 and 106 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Sobolev '108 in view of Ku '090 should be withdrawn. Applicants further submit that the present rejection of claims 41 – 47, 53 – 55, 58, 113 – 115 and 117 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) should be withdrawn for at least the same reasons that apply to claims 33 and 106.

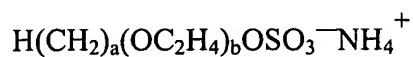
J. Rejection of Claims under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Ku '090 in view of Roddy '524 or Chatterji '489

Claims 33, 61 – 62, 106 – 109, 111-114, 118-119, 121-132 and 134 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Ku '090 in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,457,524 to Roddy ("Roddy '524")

or U.S. Patent No. 5,888,489 to Chatterji et al. ("Chatterji '489"). Insofar as it may be applied against the present claims, this rejection is respectfully traversed.

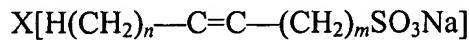
Claims 107-109 and 122-124 have been cancelled for reasons unrelated to the present rejection. Regarding the remaining claims, namely, claims 33, 61 – 62, 106, 111 – 114, 118 – 119, 121, 125 – 132 and 134, Applicants note that claims 33, 106 and 121 are drawn to fluid compositions comprising a zeolite, a polymer, a dispersant or a surfactant, respectively, and a carrier fluid. The zeolite is selected from clinoptilolite analcime, bikitaite, brewsterite, chabazite, faujasite, harmotome, heulandite, laumontite, mesolite, natrolite, paulingite, phillipsite, scolecite, stellerite, stilbite, and thomsonite. The fluid composition includes an effective amount of the zeolite such that the fluid composition has at least one spacer fluid activity selected from solids removal from a wellbore, fluid displacement from a wellbore and physical separation of chemically incompatible fluids in a wellbore. The polymer is selected from the group consisting of hydroxyethylcellulose, cellulose, carboxyethylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, carboxymethylhydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, methylhydroxypropylcellulose, methylcellulose, ethylcellulose, propylcellulose, ethylcarboxymethylcellulose, methylethylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, starch, guar gum, locust bean gum, tara, konjak, tamarind, karaya gum, welan gum, xanthan gum, galactomannan gums, succinoglycan gums, scleroglucan gums, tragacanth gum, arabic gum, ghatti gum, tamarind gum, carrageenan, carboxymethyl guar, hydroxypropyl guar, carboxymethylhydroxypropyl guar, polyacrylate, polymethacrylate, polyacrylamide, maleic anhydride, methylvinyl ether copolymers, polyvinyl alcohol, and polyvinylpyrrolidone. The dispersant is selected from the group consisting of sodium naphthalene sulfonate condensed with formaldehyde, sulfonated styrene maleic anhydride copolymer, sulfonated vinyltoluene maleic anhydride copolymer, sulfonated acetone condensed with formaldehyde, lignosulfonates and interpolymers of acrylic acid, allyloxybenzene sulfonate, allyl sulfonate and non-ionic monomers. The surfactant is selected from the group consisting of:

(a) an ethoxylated alcohol ether sulfate of the formula:



wherein a is an integer in the range of from about 6 to about 10 and b is an integer in the range of from about 3 to about 10;

(b) a sodium salt of α -olefinic sulfonic acid which is a mixture of compounds of the formulas:



and



wherein:

n and m are individually integers in the range of from about 6 to about 16;

p and q are individually integers in the range of from about 7 to about 17; and

X and Y are fractions with the sum of X and Y being 1;

(c) a composition having the formula:



wherein:

a is an integer in the range of from about 6 to about 10;

(d) oxyalkylated sulfonate;

(e) an alcohol ether sulfonate of the formula:



wherein:

a is an integer in the range of from about 6 to about 10; and

b is an integer in the range of from about 3 to about 10;

(f) cocoamine betaine;

(g) an alkyl or alkene amidopropyl betaine having the formula:



wherein R is a radical selected from the group of decyl, cocoyl, lauryl, cetyl and oleyl;

and

(h) an alkyl or alkene amidopropyl dimethylamine oxide surfactant having the formula:



wherein R is a radical selected from the group of decyl, cocoyl, lauryl, cetyl and oleyl.

Claims 61 – 62, 111-114, 118-119, 125-132 and 134 depend from claims 33, 106 and 121 and therefore include all of the foregoing respective elements.

As noted above, Ku '090 discloses a concrete formulation for use in the construction of buildings, in which zeolite replaces at least a part of the cement that would have been used to form the concrete. (col. 1, paras. [0001], [0017]).

Roddy '254 discloses cement compositions that include cement and a flow enhancing additive, and methods for the use of such compositions. The flow enhancing additive is a particulate solid material with a flow inducing polar chemical absorbed thereon. In one example, the particulate solid material can be zeolite, and the zeolite carries the flow inducing polar chemical. (Col. 4, lines 38 – 42). However, Roddy '254 is completely devoid of disclosure as to the type of zeolite, and more particularly, to the zeolites recited in claims 33, 106 and 121.

Chatterji '489 discloses lightweight well cement compositions that include slag cement, water to form a pumpable slurry, gas to foam the cement slurry and a foaming agent. However, Chatterji '489 is completely devoid of disclosure as to the type of zeolite, and more particularly, to the zeolites recited in claims 33, 106 and 121.

In order to make a proper rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), it is required that the cited references disclose, motivate or suggest each and every element of the rejected claims. (See MPEP §2142). MPEP §2142 further requires “some suggestion or motivation, either in the [reference itself] or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify [or combine] the reference”, and also that there be a “reasonable expectation of success.”

In the present case, none of the criteria for sustaining a rejection over Ku '090 in view of Roddy '254 or Chatterji '489 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), have been satisfied with respect to any of claims 33, 61 – 62, 106, 111-114, 118-119, 121, 125-132 and 134.

Specifically, there is no disclosure, motivation or suggestion in any of Ku '090, Roddy '254 or Chatterji '489 for a fluid composition that includes an effective amount of a zeolite selected from the recited group such that the fluid composition has at least one spacer fluid activity selected from solids removal from a wellbore, fluid displacement from a wellbore and physical separation of chemically incompatible fluids in a wellbore.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully submit that each of Ku '090, Roddy '254 and Chatterji '489 fail to disclose each and every element of claims 33, 106 and 121, and therefore a required element of a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) has not been met.

Further, each of Ku '090, Roddy '254 and Chatterji '489 fail to suggest or motivate a modification of the respective disclosures so as to provide a fluid composition as recited in any of claims 33, 106 or 121. None of Ku '090, Roddy '254, Chatterji '489 and the current Office Action describe how a person of ordinary skill in the art could be motivated to modify the cement and concrete compositions described by Ku '090, Roddy '254 and Chatterji '489 to provide a fluid composition as recited in claims 33, 106 and 121. Further, there could be no reasonable expectation of success of providing such a fluid composition from the disclosures of Ku '090, Roddy '254 and Chatterji '489 for at least the reason that there is no suggestion or motivation for modification of the disclosures of Ku '090, Roddy '254 and Chatterji '489. Moreover, a reasonable expectation of success for modifying an additive for a cement or concrete composition to provide a fluid composition as recited in claims 33, 106 and 121 has not been provided. Accordingly, Applicants submit that Ku '090, Roddy '254 and Chatterji '489 fail to satisfy the remaining requirements of a rejection of claims 33, 106 or 121 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully submit that none of the criteria for sustaining a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) have been satisfied with respect to claims 33, 106 or 121. Moreover, none of the criteria for sustaining a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) have been satisfied with respect to claims 61 – 62, 111-114, 118-119, 125-132 and 134 for at least the same reasons that apply to claims 33, 106 and 121. For the foregoing reasons, Applicants submit that the present rejection of claims 33, 106 and 121 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Ku '090 in view of Roddy '254 or Chatterji '489 should be withdrawn. Applicants further submit that the present rejection of claims 61 – 62, 111-114, 118-119, 125-132 and 134 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) should be withdrawn for at least the same reasons that apply to claims 33, 106 and 121.

K. Obviousness-type Double Patenting Rejection over Application No. 10/315,415

Claim 106 stands provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting over claims 16, 54 and 66 of copending Application No. 10/315,415 (“the ‘415 application”). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Applicants note that claim 106 is drawn to a fluid composition comprising a zeolite, a dispersant and a carrier fluid. The zeolite is selected from clinoptilolite analcime, bikitaite, brewsterite, chabazite, faujasite, harmotome, heulandite, laumontite, mesolite, natrolite, paulingite, phillipsite, scolecite, stellerite, stilbite, and thomsonite. The fluid composition includes an effective amount of the zeolite such that the fluid composition has at least one spacer fluid activity selected from solids removal from a wellbore, fluid displacement from a wellbore and physical separation of chemically incompatible fluids in a wellbore. The dispersant is selected from the group consisting of sodium naphthalene sulfonate condensed with formaldehyde, sulfonated styrene maleic anhydride copolymer, sulfonated vinyltoluene maleic anhydride copolymer, sulfonated acetone condensed with formaldehyde, lignosulfonates and interpolymers of acrylic acid, allyloxybenzene sulfonate, allyl sulfonate and non-ionic monomers.

As noted in the Office action, claims 16, 54 and 66 of the ‘415 application (now U.S. Patent No. 6,989,057) are directed to methods of performing cementing operations that include preparing a cement composition, placing the cement composition in a subterranean zone, and allowing the cement composition to set therein.

Contrary to the subject matter of claim 106 of this application, there is no disclosure, motivation or suggestion in any of claims 16, 54 and 66 of the ‘415 application for a fluid composition that includes an effective amount of a zeolite selected from the recited group such that the fluid composition has at least one spacer fluid activity selected from solids removal from a wellbore, fluid displacement from a wellbore and physical separation of chemically incompatible fluids in a wellbore. There is also no disclosure, motivation or suggestion in the ‘415 application for modifying the cementing composition recited in claims 16, 54 and 66 of the ‘415 application to correspond to a fluid composition as described in claim 106.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully request that the provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection of claim 106 over claims 16, 54 and 66 of the '415 application be withdrawn.

L. Obviousness-type Double Patenting Rejection over Application No. 10/795,158

Claims 33 and 106 stand provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 3, 12, 18-21, 23, 35, 44, 50-53 and 55 of copending Application No. 10/795,158 ("the '158 application"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

In the event that the Examiner maintains the provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection in this application, Applicants request that at such time that the provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection is the only rejection remaining in this application, that the Examiner follow the direction provided in MPEP § 804. MPEP § 804, p. 800-17.

Claims 33 and 106 are drawn to fluid compositions comprising a zeolite, a polymer or a dispersant, respectively, and a carrier fluid. The zeolite is selected from clinoptilolite analcime, bikitaite, brewsterite, chabazite, faujasite, harmotome, heulandite, laumontite, mesolite, natrolite, paulingite, phillipsite, scolecite, stellerite, stilbite, and thomsonite. The fluid composition includes an effective amount of the zeolite such that the fluid composition has at least one spacer fluid activity selected from solids removal from a wellbore, fluid displacement from a wellbore and physical separation of chemically incompatible fluids in a wellbore. The polymer is selected from the group consisting of hydroxyethylcellulose, cellulose, carboxyethylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, carboxymethylhydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, methylhydroxypropylcellulose, methylcellulose, ethylcellulose, propylcellulose, ethylcarboxymethylcellulose, methylethylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, starch, guar gum, locust bean gum, tara, konjak, tamarind, karaya gum, welan gum, xanthan gum, galactomannan gums, succinoglycan gums, scleroglucan gums, tragacanth gum, arabic gum, ghatti gum, tamarind gum, carrageenan, carboxymethyl guar, hydroxypropyl guar, carboxymethylhydroxypropyl guar, polyacrylate, polymethacrylate, polyacrylamide, maleic anhydride, methylvinyl ether copolymers, polyvinyl alcohol, and polyvinylpyrrolidone. The dispersant is selected from the group consisting of sodium

naphthalene sulfonate condensed with formaldehyde, sulfonated styrene maleic anhydride copolymer, sulfonated vinyltoluene maleic anhydride copolymer, sulfonated acetone condensed with formaldehyde, lignosulfonates and interpolymers of acrylic acid, allyloxybenzene sulfonate, allyl sulfonate and non-ionic monomers.

As noted in the Office action, claims 3, 12, 18-21, 23, 35, 44, 50-53 and 55 of the '158 application are directed to methods of performing drilling operations including circulating a drilling fluid composition. It is also noted that claims 3, 35, 44, 50-53 and 55 of the '158 application have been cancelled.

Contrary to the subject matter of claims 33 and 106 of this application, there is no disclosure, motivation or suggestion in any of claims 12, 18-21 and 23 of the '158 application for a fluid composition that includes an effective amount of a zeolite selected from the recited group such that the fluid composition has at least one spacer fluid activity selected from solids removal from a wellbore, fluid displacement from a wellbore and physical separation of chemically incompatible fluids in a wellbore. There is also no disclosure, motivation or suggestion in the '158 application for modifying the cementing composition recited in claims 12, 18-21 and 23 of the '158 application to correspond to a fluid composition as described in claims 33 and 106.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully request that the provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection of claims 33 and 106 over claims 12, 18-21 and 23 of the '158 application be withdrawn.

M. Obviousness-type Double Patenting Rejection over Application No. 10/816,034

Claim 33 stands provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 3, 9, 54 and 60 of copending Application No. 10/816,034 ("the '034 application"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

In the event that the Examiner maintains the provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection in this application, Applicants request that at such time that the provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection is the only rejection remaining in this application, that the Examiner follow the direction provided in MPEP § 804. MPEP § 804, p. 800-17.

Claim 33 is drawn to fluid compositions comprising a zeolite, a polymer and a carrier fluid. The zeolite is selected from clinoptilolite analcime, bikitaite, brewsterite, chabazite, faujasite, harmotome, heulandite, laumontite, mesolite, natrolite, paulingite, phillipsite, scolecite, stellerite, stilbite, and thomsonite. The fluid composition includes an effective amount of the zeolite such that the fluid composition has at least one spacer fluid activity selected from solids removal from a wellbore, fluid displacement from a wellbore and physical separation of chemically incompatible fluids in a wellbore. The polymer is selected from the group consisting of hydroxyethylcellulose, cellulose, carboxyethylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, carboxymethylhydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, methylhydroxypropylcellulose, methylcellulose, ethylcellulose, propylcellulose, ethylcarboxymethylcellulose, methylethylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, starch, guar gum, locust bean gum, tara, konjak, tamarind, karaya gum, welan gum, xanthan gum, galactomannan gums, succinoglycan gums, scleroglucan gums, tragacanth gum, arabic gum, ghatti gum, tamarind gum, carrageenan, carboxymethyl guar, hydroxypropyl guar, carboxymethylhydroxypropyl guar, polyacrylate, polymethacrylate, polyacrylamide, maleic anhydride, methylvinyl ether copolymers, polyvinyl alcohol, and polyvinylpyrrolidone..

Claims 3, 9, 54 and 60 of the '034 application are directed to methods of cementing in a subterranean zone that include preparing a cement composition, placing the cement composition in the subterranean zone, and allowing the cement composition to set therein. It is also noted that claims 54 and 60 of the '034 application have been cancelled.

Contrary to the subject matter of claim 33 of the present application, there is no disclosure, motivation or suggestion in any of claims 3 and 9 of the '034 application for a fluid composition that includes an effective amount of a zeolite selected from the recited group such that the fluid composition has at least one spacer fluid activity selected from solids removal from a wellbore, fluid displacement from a wellbore and physical separation of chemically incompatible fluids in a wellbore. There is also no disclosure, motivation or suggestion in the '034 application for modifying the cementing composition recited in claims 3 and 9 of the '034 application to correspond to a fluid composition as described in claim 33.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully request that the provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection of claim 33 over claims 3, 9, 54 and 60 of the '034 application be withdrawn.

N. Obviousness-type Double Patenting Rejection over Application No. 11/126,626

Claim 33 stands provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 3, 10 and 15 of copending Application No. 11/126,626 ("the '626 application"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

In the event that the Examiner maintains the provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection in this application, Applicants request that at such time that the provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection is the only rejection remaining in this application, that the Examiner follow the direction provided in MPEP § 804. MPEP § 804, p. 800-17.

Claim 33 is drawn to fluid compositions comprising a zeolite, a polymer and a carrier fluid. The zeolite is selected from clinoptilolite analcime, bikitaite, brewsterite, chabazite, faujasite, harmotome, heulandite, laumontite, mesolite, natrolite, paulingite, phillipsite, scolecite, stellerite, stilbite, and thomsonite. The fluid composition includes an effective amount of the zeolite such that the fluid composition has at least one spacer fluid activity selected from solids removal from a wellbore, fluid displacement from a wellbore and physical separation of chemically incompatible fluids in a wellbore. The polymer is selected from the group consisting of hydroxyethylcellulose, cellulose, carboxyethylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, carboxymethylhydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, methylhydroxypropylcellulose, methylcellulose, ethylcellulose, propylcellulose, ethylcarboxymethylcellulose, methylethylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, starch, guar gum, locust bean gum, tara, konjak, tamarind, karaya gum, welan gum, xanthan gum, galactomannan gums, succinoglycan gums, scleroglucan gums, tragacanth gum, arabic gum, ghatti gum, tamarind gum, carrageenan, carboxymethyl guar, hydroxypropyl guar, carboxymethylhydroxypropyl guar, polyacrylate, polymethacrylate, polyacrylamide, maleic anhydride, methylvinyl ether copolymers, polyvinyl alcohol, and polyvinylpyrrolidone.

Claims 3, 10 and 15 of the '626 application are directed to cement compositions that include at least one cementitious material, zeolite and a mixing fluid.

Contrary to the subject matter of claim 33 of the present application, there is no disclosure, motivation or suggestion in any of claims 3, 10 and 15 of the '626 application for a fluid composition that includes an effective amount of a zeolite selected from the recited group such that the fluid composition has at least one spacer fluid activity selected from solids removal from a wellbore, fluid displacement from a wellbore and physical separation of chemically incompatible fluids in a wellbore. There is also no disclosure, motivation or suggestion in the '626 application for modifying the cementing composition recited in claims 3, 10 and 15 of the '626 application to correspond to a fluid composition as described in claim 33.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully request that the provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection of claim 33 over claims 3, 10 and 15 of the '626 application be withdrawn.

O. Obviousness-type Double Patenting Rejection over Application No. 11/270,307

Claims 33 and 106 stand provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 5, 11, 12, 22 and 30 of copending Application No. 11/270,307 ("the '307 application"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

In the event that the Examiner maintains the provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection in this application, Applicants request that at such time that the provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection is the only rejection remaining in this application, that the Examiner follow the direction provided in MPEP § 804. MPEP § 804, p. 800-17.

Claims 33 and 106 are drawn to fluid compositions comprising a zeolite, a polymer or a dispersant, respectively, and a carrier fluid. The zeolite is selected from clinoptilolite analcime, bikitaite, brewsterite, chabazite, faujasite, harmotome, heulandite, laumontite, mesolite, natrolite, paulingite, phillipsite, scolecite, stellerite, stilbite, and thomsonite. The fluid composition includes an effective amount of the zeolite such that the fluid composition has at least one spacer fluid activity selected from solids removal from a wellbore, fluid displacement from a wellbore and physical separation of chemically incompatible fluids in a wellbore. The polymer is selected from the group consisting of hydroxyethylcellulose, cellulose, carboxyethylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, carboxymethylhydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose,

hydroxypropylcellulose, methylhydroxypropylcellulose, methylcellulose, ethylcellulose, propylcellulose, ethylcarboxymethylcellulose, methylethylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, starch, guar gum, locust bean gum, tara, konjak, tamarind, karaya gum, welan gum, xanthan gum, galactomannan gums, succinoglycan gums, scleroglucan gums, tragacanth gum, arabic gum, ghatti gum, tamarind gum, carrageenan, carboxymethyl guar, hydroxypropyl guar, carboxymethylhydroxypropyl guar, polyacrylate, polymethacrylate, polyacrylamide, maleic anhydride, methylvinyl ether copolymers, polyvinyl alcohol, and polyvinylpyrrolidone. The dispersant is selected from the group consisting of sodium naphthalene sulfonate condensed with formaldehyde, sulfonated styrene maleic anhydride copolymer, sulfonated vinyltoluene maleic anhydride copolymer, sulfonated acetone condensed with formaldehyde, lignosulfonates and interpolymers of acrylic acid, allyloxybenzene sulfonate, allyl sulfonate and non-ionic monomers.

Claims 5, 11, 12, 22 and 30 of the '307 application are directed to methods of performing cementing operations including circulating a drilling fluid composition and mixing a cementitious material with an amount of the drilling fluid to form a cementing composition as well as to cementing compositions that include a cementitious material and a drilling fluid.

Contrary to the subject matter of claims 33 and 106 of this application, there is no disclosure, motivation or suggestion in any of claims 5, 11, 12, 22 and 30 of the '307 application for a fluid composition that includes an effective amount of a zeolite selected from the recited group such that the fluid composition has at least one spacer fluid activity selected from solids removal from a wellbore, fluid displacement from a wellbore and physical separation of chemically incompatible fluids in a wellbore. There is also no disclosure, motivation or suggestion in the '307 application for modifying the cementing compositions recited in claims 5, 11, 12, 22 and 30 of the '307 application to correspond to a fluid composition as described in claims 33 and 106.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully request that the provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection of claims 33 and 106 over claims 5, 11, 12, 22 and 30 of the '307 application be withdrawn.

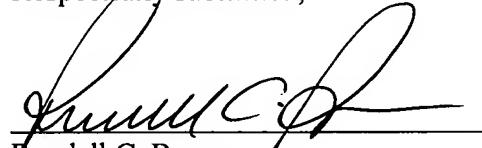
P. New Claims 135-137

New claims 135-137 depend from claims 33, 106 and 121, respectively and are clearly supported by the enabling disclosure at paragraphs [0040] and [0041] of the present application.

Q. Conclusion

Claims 33, 40 – 47, 49, 53 – 55, 58, 61 – 62, 65, 106, 110 – 121 and 125 – 137 are now pending in the present application. In view of the foregoing remarks, allowance of claims 33, 40 – 47, 49, 53 – 55, 58, 61 – 62, 65, 106, 110 – 121 and 125 – 137 is respectfully requested. The examiner is invited to call the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number if in the opinion of the examiner such a telephone conference would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this application.

Respectfully submitted,



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Zeolite: The Versatile Mineral

Zeolite is a naturally occurring mineral group consisting of over 50 different minerals. Made of a special crystalline structure that is porous but remains rigid in the presence of water, zeolites can be adapted for a variety of uses.

Aquaculture

- Ammonia filtration in fish hatcheries
- Biofilter media

Agriculture

- Odor control
- Confined animal environmental control
- Livestock feed additives

Horticulture

- Nurseries, Greenhouses
- Floriculture
- Vegetables/herbs
- Foliage
- Tree and shrub transplanting
- Turf grass soil amendment
- Reclamation, revegetation, landscaping
- Silviculture (forestry, tree plantations)
- Medium for hydroponic growing

Household Products

- Household odor control
- Pet odor control

Industrial Products

- Absorbents for oil and spills
- Gas separations

Radioactive Waste

- Site remediation/decontamination

Water Treatment

- Water filtration
- Heavy metal removal
- Swimming pools

Wastewater Treatment

- Ammonia removal in municipal sludge/wastewater
- Heavy metal removal
- Septic leach fields

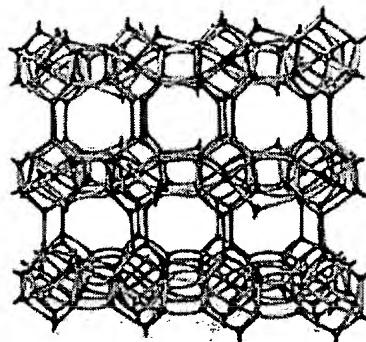
And many more.....For help with your application, give us a call or send us a message

Exactly what are Zeolites?

Compositionally, zeolites are similar to clay minerals. More specifically, both are alumino-silicates. They differ, however, in their crystalline structure. Many clays have a layered crystalline structure (similar to a deck of cards) and are subject to shrinking and swelling as water is absorbed and



removed between the layers. In contrast, zeolites have a rigid, 3-dimensional crystalline structure (similar to a honeycomb) consisting of a network of interconnected tunnels and cages. Water moves freely in and out of these pores but the zeolite framework remains rigid. Another special aspect of this structure is that the pore and channel sizes are nearly uniform, allowing the crystal to act as a molecular sieve. The porous zeolite is host to water molecules and ions of potassium and calcium, as well as a variety of other positively charged ions, but only those of appropriate molecular size to fit into the pores are admitted creating the "sieving" property.



CLINOPTILOLITE FRAMEWORK MODEL

VIEW ALONG CLEAVAGE PLANE OF CRYSTAL PLATES

One important property of zeolite is the ability to exchange cations. This is the trading of one charged ion for another on the crystal. One measure of this property is the cation exchange capacity (CEC). Zeolites have high CEC's, arising during the formation of the zeolite from the substitution of an aluminum ion for a silicon ion in a portion of the silicate framework (tetrahedral units that make up the zeolite crystal). High CEC plays a vital role in several Zeoponix, Inc. products such as "ZeoPro"™ specialty turf amendment.



All Zeolites are NOT the same!

When developing applications for zeolites, it is important to remember that not all of these minerals are the same. Some help to assist plant growth while others make excellent filtration media, but the same zeolite will not necessarily do both well. It is critical to understand how zeolites differ so that only the appropriate types and source materials are selected for each application.

There are nearly 50 different types of zeolites (clinoptilolite, chabazite, phillipsite, mordenite, etc.) with varying physical and chemical properties. Crystal structure and chemical composition account for the primary differences. Particle density, cation selectivity, molecular pore size, and strength are only some of the properties that can differ depending on the zeolite in question. For example, clinoptilolite, the most common natural zeolite, has 16% more void volume and pores as much as 0.2 nm larger than analcime, another common zeolite. It is important to know the specific type of zeolite one is using in order to assure that it is appropriate for one's needs. Zeoponix, Inc. has the staff expertise to assist you with your zeolite application.

"ZeoPro"™

Variations not only occur between different types of zeolites but also in the physical and chemical properties of zeolites of the same group. Source plays a large role in these variations. For instance, clinoptilolite from one source will not necessarily have the same properties as clinoptilolite from another distinct source. Environmental conditions during and following the geologic genesis of each source are rarely the same, causing these variations. The types and number of impurities present and the way in which the zeolites are cemented together are all dependent on the unique conditions during formation.

Finally, one difference between zeolites worth giving special mention is the composition of exchangeable cations residing in the zeolite. Exchange sites on natural zeolites are primarily occupied by 3 major cations: potassium (K), calcium (Ca), and sodium (Na) (other elements such as magnesium (Mg) may also be present). Exchange sites on a particular zeolite may contain nearly all K, nearly all Na, some Ca or Mg, or a combination of these. It is important to take these differences into account when assessing which zeolite to use for a particular product. Zeolites dominated by exchangeable K for example, may be well-suited for plant growth applications while those dominated by Na should be approached much more carefully as Na in high concentrations can be detrimental to plants.

Zeoponic Materials

While zeolites have several properties that make them highly useful minerals, they can be chemically modified to make them even more effective. In fact, one of the most successful uses of zeolites have been in "zeoponic" systems that utilize modified natural zeolite rather than strictly raw natural zeolite. The best example of this is zeolite used for plant growth applications. By changing the composition of the ion exchange sites and by "loading" the sites with selected nutrient cations, zeolites can become an excellent plant growth medium. Other enhancements can also be done to modify the properties. Combined with slowly dissolving materials (such as synthetic and/or natural nutrient anions), these nutrient-enhanced zeoponic materials supply plant roots with additional vital nutrient cations and anions. Most importantly, these nutrients are provided in a slow-release, plant root demand-driven fashion. How does it work? Basically, the process is a combination of dissolution and ion exchange reactions. The absorption of nutrients from the soil solution by plant roots drives the dissolution and ion exchange reactions, pulling away nutrients as needed. The zeolite is then "recharged" by the addition of more dissolved nutrients. In effect, zeoponic systems increase nutrient retention, reduce environmental nutrient losses and reduce fertilizer requirements by establishing a replenishable and balanced nutrient supply in the plant root zone.

Zeoponix holds the exclusive rights to patents and other technology developed in cooperation with NASA which cover the formulation of nutrient-loaded zeolites and other nutrient ingredients which produces "zeoponic" plant growth media. This is now available to the public in the form of "ZeoPro"™ turf and horticultural amendment. Please refer to our "Products" section of this website to learn more about "ZeoPro"™.

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"ZeoPro"™

CLASS 502, CATALYST, SOLID SORBENT, OR SUPPORT THEREFOR: PRODUCT OR PROCESS OF MAKING

SECTION I - CLASS DEFINITION

This class provides for (1) a mixture of materials intended to catalyze a reaction or to sorb a component of a fluid or (2) certain single materials specifically structured to catalyze a reaction or sorb a component.

In this class, many subclasses are based on the groupings of elements in the periodic chart. Below are listed elements in the group as used in the class.

Group I metals: Lithium(Li), Sodium(Na), Potassium(K), Rubidium(Rb), Cesium(Cs), Francium(Fr), Copper(Cu), Silver(Ag), and Gold(Au)

Group II metals: Beryllium(Be), Magnesium(Mg), Calcium(Ca), Strontium(Sr), Barium(Ba), Radium(Ra), Zinc(Zn), Cadmium(Cd), and Mercury(Hg)

Group III: Scandium(Sc), Ttrium(Y), Aluminum(Al), Gallium(Ga), Indium(In), and Thallium(Tl)*

Group IV: Titanium(Ti), Zirconium(Zr), Hafnium(Hf), Germanium(Ge), Tin(Sn), and Lead(Pd)

Group V metals: Vanadium(V), Niobium(Nb), Tantalum(Ta), Arsenic(As), Antimony(Sb), and Bismuth(Bi)

Group VI metals: Chromium(Cr), Molybdenum(Mo), Wolfram(W), Tungsten(T), and Polonium(Po)

Group VII metals: Manganese(Mn), Technetium(To), and Rhenium(Re)

Group VIII: Iron group metals, Iron(Fe), Cobalt(Co), Nickel(Ni), and the platinum group metals, Ruthenium(Ru), Rhodium(Rh), Palladium(Pd), Osmium(Os), Iridium(In), and Platinum(Pt)

Lanthanides: Elements with atomic numbers 57-71 inclusive, Lanthanum(La), Cerium(Ce), Praseodymium(Pr), Neodymium(Nd), Promethium(Pm), Samarium(Sm), Europium(Eu), Gadolinium(Gd), Terbium(Tb), Dysprosium(Dy), Holmium(Ho), Erbium(Er), Thulium(Th), Ytterbium(Yb), and Lutetium(Lu)

Alkaline earth metals: Calcium(Ca), Strontium(Sr), Barium(Ba), and Radium(Ra)

Alkali metals: Lithium(Li), Sodium(Na), Potassium(K), Rubidium(Rb), Cesium(Cs), and Francium(Fr)

Actinides: Elements with atomic numbers 89 and above inclusive, Actinium(Act), Thorium(Th), Protactinium(Pa), Uranium(U), Neptunium(Np), Plutonium(Pu), Americium(Am), Curium(Cm), Berkelium(Bk), Californium(Cf), Einsteinium(Es), Fermium(Fm), Mendelevium(Md), Nobelium(No), Lawrencium(Lr)*

Halogens: Fluorine(F), Chlorine(Cl), Bromine(Br), Iodine(I), and Astatine(At)

Lithium(Li), Sodium(Na), Potassium(K), Rubidium(Rb), Cesium(Cs), and Francium(Fr)

Rare earth: Scandium(Sc), Yttrium(Y), and Lanthanide group

* La is grouped with the Lanthanides and Ac with the Actinides.

SECTION II - NOTES TO THE CLASS DEFINITION

- (1) Note. Except as indicated in the title and definition, the subclasses in this class provide for both a product and a process of making the product.

SECTION III - LINES WITH OTHER CLASSES AND WITHIN THIS CLASS

Lines Within This Class

In this schedule some subclasses, namely 6, 8+, 104+ and 151 provide for methods only and a claim to a product must be classified in another subclass, while other subclasses, e.g., 11+, 20+, and 418+ although developed on a process theme, provide also for the products of the process. Except for those situations in which a subclass for a specific process is provided, a method of making a composition of this class is classified with the composition, per se.

Lines With Other Classes

- (1) Classes directed to element or compound

Superiority is dependent on comprehensiveness. A patent claiming a new compound and a composition of



this class including such compound is placed here as an original and cross referenced to the compound class. A patent claiming a new compound or process of making it, and a composition of this class which is used in making the compound is placed in the compound class as an original and cross-referenced here.

(2) Chemical Composition Placement

The rules for determining Class placement of the Original Reference (OR) for claimed chemical compositions are set forth in the Class Definition of Class 252 in the section LINES WITH OTHER CLASSES AND WITHIN THIS CLASS, subsection COMPOSITION CLASS SUPERIORITY, which includes a hierarchical ORDER OF SUPERIORITY FOR COMPOSITION CLASSES.

References to Other Classes, below, are directed to the following: Classes Providing for Related Matter; or Classes Which May Have Catalytic or Sorbent Functions.

SECTION IV - REFERENCES TO OTHER CLASSES

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 8, Bleaching and Dyeing; Fluid Treatment and Chemical Modification of Textiles and Fibers, for a process of dyeing, bleaching or cleaning a textile which may utilize a catalyst or sorbent. (Class Providing for Related Matter.)
- 44, Fuel and Related Compositions, for a composition designed to initiate or sustain a flame and which may include a catalyst or sorbent. (Class Providing for Related Matter.)
- 73, Measuring and Testing, subclasses 23.2+ for gas analysis by use of a sorbent. (Class Which May Have Catalytic or Sorbent Functions.)
- 95, Gas Separation: Processes, subclasses 90+ for processes of gas separation using solid sorbents. Class 95 will take the combination of gas separation using a solid sorbent and regenerating the solid sorbent. (Class Providing for Related Matter.)
- 96, Gas Separation: Apparatus, subclasses 108+ for solid sorbent apparatus for gas separation. Class 502 will take zeolite or other solid sorbent compositions having details of the physical characteristics of the composition itself (e.g., porosity, particle size, etc.). Class 502 will also take zeolite or other solid sorbent compositions that are layered, laminated, or otherwise affixed to another zeolite or other solid sorbent composition or to a support material. Class 96 takes apparatus having (a) an inlet for the fluid mixture to be treated, (b) a means effective to cause separation into constituent parts, and (c) an outlet for at least one constituent separate and distinct from an outlet for another constituent or a single outlet used at different times to remove the separated constituents. The means causing separation into constituent parts confines the zeolite or other solid sorbent composition inside an enclosure that contains the fluid mixture being separated. Class 96 also takes filter elements having zeolite or other solid sorbent compositions held in an open structure or rim that encases, holds, or borders the zeolite or other solid sorbent composition or held on a skeletal structure. (Class Providing for Related Matter.)
- 119, Animal Husbandry, particularly subclasses 171+ for material used for absorbing moisture from an animal waste product, i.e., excrement or urine. (Class Providing for Related Matter.)
- 127, Sugar, Starch, and Carbohydrates, for a process using a sorbent in refining. (Class Providing for Related Matter.)
- 149, Explosive and Thermic Compositions or Charges, for a composition of that class which may include a catalyst or sorbent. (Class Providing for Related Matter.)
- 201, Distillation: Processes Thermolytic, for a process producing char or a carbon residue which may have catalytic or sorbent properties. (Class Providing for Related Matter.)
- 204, Chemistry: Electrical and Wave Energy, for an electrode of that class which may be catalytic or a process of treating an electrolyte of that class which may include sorbing. (Class Providing for Related Matter.)
- 206, Special Receptacles or Package, subclass 0.7 and 204 for a container of that class including a sorbent. (Class Which May Have Catalytic or Sorbent Functions.)
- 208, Mineral Oils: Processes and Products, for a process which may employ a catalyst or sorbent in treating petroleum. (Class Providing for Related Matter.)
- 210, Liquid Purification or Separation, for a process which may utilize a catalyst or sorbent in treating water or liquids in general. (Class Providing for Related Matter.)
- 252, Compositions, for a composition of general or of some specific utilities and the relative position of this class (502) with the various uses

	and functions provided for in that class. (Class Providing for Related Matter.)	used to produce a hydrocarbon. (Class Providing for Related Matter.)
260,	Chemistry of Carbon Compounds (or the 520 and 530-570 series of classes incorporated therein) for either an organic compound which may be used as a catalyst or sorbent or a process using a catalyst or sorbent in making or purifying an organic compound. (Class Providing for Related Matter.)	
420,	Alloys or Metallic Compositions, subclass 900 for an alloy which may sorb hydrogen. (Class Which May Have Catalytic or Sorbent Functions.)	Argentum = silver, Aurum = gold
422,	Chemical Apparatus and Process Disinfecting, Deodorizing, Preserving, or Sterilizing, particularly subclass 30, 69+, 88+, 122, 177+, 190+, 211+, and 312 for a process using, or apparatus including, a catalyst or sorbent. (Class Which May Have Catalytic or Sorbent Functions.)	Austrium = impure gallium, Cassiopeium = Iutecium
423,	Chemistry of Inorganic Compounds, Digest 13 and 16 for specific techniques which may be useful in using or regenerating a catalyst or sorbent. (Class Which May Have Catalytic or Sorbent Functions.)	Celtium = lutecium, Columbium = niobium
423,	Chemistry of Inorganic Compounds, for either an inorganic compound which may be used as a catalyst or sorbent and especially subclasses 700+ for a zeolite or a process using a catalyst to make an inorganic compound. (Class Providing for Related Matter.)	Demonium = dysprosium, Deuterium = hydrogen
426,	Food or Edible Material: Processes, Compositions, and Products, for a food which may include a sorbent. (Class Providing for Related Matter.)	Didymium = neodymium and praseodymium
430,	Radiation Imagery Chemistry: Process, Compositions, or Product Thereof, for a light sensitive composition which may include a catalyst. (Class Providing for Related Matter.)	Dwi-manganese = rheniu, Eka-aluminum = gallium
435,	Chemistry Molecular Biology and Microbiology, for an enzyme or a method using an enzyme. (Class Providing for Related Matter.)	Eka-boron = scandium, Eka-cesium = virginium
436,	Chemistry: Analytical and Immunological Testing, appropriate subclasses for chemical analysis or testing processes involving the use of a sorbent. (Class Which May Have Catalytic or Sorbent Functions.)	Eka-iodine = alabamine, Eka-manganese = masurium
518,	Chemistry: Fischer-Tropsch Processes; or Purification or Recovery of Products Thereof, for a process of that class using a catalyst and see especially subclass 701, 707, 709, 713, to 721 and subclass 722 for a process using a sorbent. (Class Providing for Related Matter.)	Eka-silicon = germanium, Eka-tantalum= protactinium
585,	Chemistry of Hydrocarbon Compounds, for a process in which a catalyst or sorbent may be	Erythronium= vanadium, Ferrum = iron
		Florentium = illinium, Glucinum = beryllium
		Hydrargyrum = mercury, Illinium = promethium
		Kalium = potassium, Masurium = technetium
		Natrium = sodium, Neoytterbium = ytterbium
		Niobium = Columbium, Niton = radon
		Plumbum = lead, Radium emanation = radon
		Stannum = tin, Stibium = antimony
		Tritium = hydrogen, Virginium = francium
		Wolfram = tungsten
		The meaning to be given to the various "art" terms appearing in this class, but which have not been included in the glossary below, is the same as that generally accepted or in common usage. However, certain terms employed in this class, which are included below, have been assigned definitions tailored to meet the

needs of this class and therefore those may be more restricted or less limited or even altogether different from those in common usage.

ACTIVATED

The state or condition of a material which has been treated or acted upon to enable it to function as intended. In general a change is effected which is discernible often only in the ability to perform such function. For instance, activated charcoal.

ACTIVE CARBON

Sorbent form compressing carbon with either additive or porous structure enhancing sorbability.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL

See Bone Black

BONE BLACK

Solid residue from chafing bones - @10%carbon, 80% $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$, used particularly in decolorizing sugar solutions.

CATALYST

An agent which affects or effects a chemical reaction by its presence in the reaction mass (other than by dissolving or dispersing the reactants) generally being recoverable from the products as if it did not enter into the reaction and merely provided the impetus for reaction of other materials. While it was originally thought that a catalyst did not enter the reaction and instead provided sites at which the reactants, *per se*, interacted, it is understood now that at least some transitory intermediates may involve the catalyst. The catalyst, however, does not contribute substance to the desired final product even though it may remain inseparable from such product.

CATALYZE

Affecting, effecting, promoting, or initiating a reaction by being present-generally by presenting a contact surface and usually recoverable from the product in essentially unchanged form and operating other than by merely acting as a solvent. The strict classical concept of a catalyst is not rigidly adhered to now and the catalyst may disappear, change or be included as an incidental moiety in the final product. A catalyst may inhibit one reaction while promoting or allowing another reac-

tion but an agent strictly preventing or retarding a reaction is a preservative for Class 252 Compositions, subclasses 380+. Examples of these retardants or inhibitors are anti-oxidant and anti-knock compositions. An agent that encourages a reaction by dispersing the reactants such as a more effective solvent is not a catalyst. A catalyst may be gaseous, liquid or solid.

CHAR

Carbonaceous residue from pyrolysis of organic material generally of a hard burned pitch appearance.

CLAY

A naturally occurring hydrated aluminum silicate originally derived from the earth, having physical properties due at least in part to the size and distribution of colloidal particles, and properties including plasticity. Thirty or more percent of the particles are under 0.002 mm in diameter.

- (1) Note. The use of the term clay in a document is considered to meet the above definition.
- (2) Note. Terms recognized as clay: attapulgite, bentonite, fuller's earth, halloysite, illite kaolin, montmorillonite, mullite.
- (3) Note. Some earthy silicon compounds that are not clay or zeolite include Asbestos, Diaspore, Diatomaceous earth, Diatomite, Feldspar, Guhr, Kieselgahr, Mica, Quartz, Sand, and Silica.

METAL

An element that is not designated a nonmetal as listed infra. Nonmetals are H, B, C, Si, N, P, O, S, Se, Te, Halogens (F, Cl, Br, I, At,) and noble gases (He, Ne, Ar, Kr, Xe, Rn). The various types or groups of metals are as set out at the beginning of the schedule.

ORGANIC

A compound in which carbon is bonded to (1) a second carbon; (2) at least one atom of hydrogen or halogen; or (3) nitrogen by a single or double bond; except cyanic and (HOCN) cyanogen (NCCN), cyanamide (H_2NCN), cyanogen halide (HalCN), hydrocyanic acid (HCN) isocyanic acid (HNCO) fulminic acid (HCNO) and metal carbides (MeCCMe). See class definition of Class 260.

SORB

The attracting and holding of a constituent of a contacting fluid, on the surface, within pores, or throughout its mass by a material of solid character. The sorbing is often selective, preferentially attracting a component and not attracting another but it may apply to a complete fluid. The sorbent may comprise a solid impregnated with a normally liquid material in which the mixture has a solid property but does not encompass a solution of a solid in a liquid.

SPECIFICALLY STRUCTURED

Having shape or size designed or calculated to increase the catalysis or sorbency of a material, generally by presenting a greater surface area per unit volume or a pore size of critical dimensions. Examples of specifically structured single materials are Raney nickel and activated carbon. Since porosity and specific pore size are inherent in zeolites, critical dimensions of the pores of a Zeolite alone are not considered to constitute specific structure.

ZEOLITE

A hydrous alumino silicate characterized by a three dimensional framework of SiO_4 and AlO_4 tetrahedra, cross-linked by the sharing of oxygen atoms being chemically balanced by a cation, usually sodium or calcium and of crystalline structure such that openings or pores allow access to a relatively large absorption area inside the crystal. The cation may be ion exchanged for other metal ions, ammonia, an amine or hydrogen. Zeolites may be activated for sorption by driving off the water of hydration.

- (1) Note. Terms Recognized as being Zeolite include Analcite, Cancrinite, Chabazite, Clinotilolite, Cordierite, Edingtonite, Eriionite, Faujasite, Ferrierite, Gmelinite, Heulandite, Laumontite, Levynite, Mesolite, Mordenite, Natrolite, Offretite, Paulingite, Phillipsite, Ptilolite, Scolecite, Thomsonite, ZSM, and ZK.
- (2) Note. See the list in (3) Note of the definition of Clay, supra, for some silicon compounds not treated as clays or zeolites in this class (502).

SUBCLASSES

1

HAVING FOREIGN OR DIVERSE FUNCTION (E.G., PREVENT CORROSION, ETC.):

This subclass is indented under the class definition. Composition having utility in addition to catalysis or sorbency.

- (1) Note. The diverse function may comprehend myriad uses, e.g., impart color, etc., but a claimed function provided for in Class 252, Compositions in the schedule higher than subclass 478 is superior and will govern classification.
- (2) Note. Some wick compositions may be classified here on the basis of a heat conductivity in addition to sorbency, but the bulk of wick compositions are classified in subclasses 400+.
- (3) Note. A composition intended to function as an ignitor by catalytic and incandescent action is proper for this subclass.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

252, Compositions, subclass 1 for a generally claimed composition having several disclosed uses and the appropriate subclass for a composition having a claimed utility provided for in that class schedule down to subclass 194, inclusive. The rules for determining Class placement of the Original Reference (OR) for claimed chemical compositions are set forth in the Class Definition of Class 252 in the section LINES WITH OTHER CLASSES AND WITHIN THIS CLASS, subsection COMPOSITION CLASS SUPERIORITY, which includes a hierarchical ORDER OF SUPERIORITY FOR COMPOSITION CLASSES.

2

With structure having utility in addition to support or carrier:

This subclass is indented under subclass 1. Composition having a shape or dimension serving a purpose other than as a carrier for or to enhance the surface contact area of catalytic or sorbent material.

(1) Note. This subclass provides for a nominally claimed (a) self cleaning oven wall or (b) exhaust muffler with catalytic activity.

(2) Note. The foreign or diverse function is usually provided by the physical form of the composition in this subclass, while the other function in subclass 1 is usually due to the chemical nature of the composition.

3 TO BE USED AS A MELT:
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Composition intended to function in the liquid phase, and which at standard temperature and pressure would be solid.

(1) Note. To be classified here, a patent must include a claim reciting the liquid phase, or molten feature.

(2) Note. A sorbent which would normally be solid at room temperature but is claimed as a liquid or melt is classifiable here.

4 IN FORM OF A MEMBRANE:
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Composition claimed in terms designating a relatively thin, flexible film.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:
210, Liquid Purification or Separation, subclass 500.21 for a membrane for treating liquids, in general, and water, in particular, by selective diffusion therethrough of components of the liquid.

5 IRRADIATION BY, OR APPLICATION OF, ELECTRICAL, MAGNETIC OR WAVE ENERGY:
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Process of preparing or perfecting a composition under the ... by subjecting it to a flow or current of electrons, a sonic, magnetic, or electromotive field, or bombardment by subatomic particles or radiant energy (e.g., ion implantation, ultra sonic vibration, actinic light, X-rays, etc.).

6 SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
522, for a cross-reference art collection of compositions of this class, activated for use, by radiant energy.

CONTROL RESPONSIVE TO SENSED CONDITION:
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Processes involving a process control which is responsive to a sensed condition, (e.g., temperature, pressure, etc.).

(1) Note. A process of regenerating a composition of this class with automatic control of temperature is classifiable here.

7 BIOSPECIFIC MATERIAL, OR PRODUCED BY ENZYME OR MICROORGANISM:
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Composition peculiarly adapted to affect or bind a unique or very narrow spectrum of biological material, or produced by a living plant or animal of a size normally visible only through a microscope.

(1) Note. Microorganism includes bacterium, yeast, fungus, virus and unicellular alga.

(2) Note. A composition in which a catalytic function is supplied only by an enzyme is classifiable in Class 435, Chemistry: Molecular Biology and Microbiology.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:
435, Chemistry: Molecular Biology and Microbiology, appropriate subclasses especially 183+, for an enzyme (also known as a biological catalyst), per se, or a process using an enzyme, and see the definition of that class (435) for lines with other classes involving enzymes, and subclass 815 for a cross-reference art collection for a process of separating enzymes.

8 FORMING OR TREATING A SPHERE, PROCESS ONLY:
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Method in which catalytic, sorbent, or carrier material is shaped as an orb or ball, or

such material so shaped, is processed to perfect it for a utility of this class.

(1) Note. The material may be a catalyst precursor or a carrier, per se, claimed or disclosed solely for use in a composition of this class.

(2) Note. This and the indented subclass provide for process only, and a claim to a sphere of a composition of this class must be classified in this schedule on some other basis, generally being crossed down to the appropriate class providing for the composition.

9 Forming other than by liquid immersion:
This subclass is indented under subclass 8. Method in which the spherical shape is imparted by solid or gaseous means.

(1) Note. Some examples of methods provided for in this subclass are cutting, rolling, spraying, or atomizing, shot tower dropping, etc.

10 Treating preformed sphere only:
This subclass is indented under subclass 8. Process in which a previously made sphere is subjected to the action of an agent which perfects it for use as a catalyst or sorbent.

(1) Note. The agent may be chemical or physical.

11 INCLUDING ION EXCHANGING, EXCEPT ZEOLITES OR PRODUCT THEREOF:
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Process in which a dissociably charged chemical moiety is released by the composition and a different charged moiety of the same polarity is captured, effecting a reversible chemical replacement reaction.

(1) Note. While an ion exchange process for a zeolite for this class is not classifiable here, such a process involving a clay is classifiable here.

12 For regenerating or rehabilitating catalyst or sorbent:
This subclass is indented under subclass 11. Process, , of treating a composition which has been in use, to restore it to a state of intended function.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:
252, Compositions, subclass 179 and 184 for an ion exchanging composition.
521, Synthetic Resins or Natural Rubbers, subclass 25 for an ion exchange synthetic resin.

20 REGENERATING OR REHABILITATING CATALYST OR SORBENT:
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Process of treating a composition , which has been in use, to restore it to a state of intended function by (a) removing accumulated extraneous material, (b) replacing a lost essential or perfecting component, (c) rearranging disturbed elements into a former functionally useful configuration, or (d) subjecting spent material to a force or environment serving to make it again active for its intended function.

- (1) Note. A steam treatment which is claimed to activate spent carbon sorbent is provided for in this or an indented subclass even though there is no disclosure of removal of contaminant or addition of material.
- (2) Note. Combinations of regeneration or reactivation of an adsorbent and the recovery of the adsorbed material are classified on the basis of the material recovered.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 34, Drying and Gas Vapor Contact With Solids, for processes of regenerating catalysts or adsorbents by drying only.
- 201, Distillation: Processes, Thermolytic, appropriate subclasses for a process of carbonizing by thermolytic distillation.
- 202, Distillation: Apparatus, for apparatus for making or reactivating bone black and other carbonaceous adsorbents by destructive distillation.
- 208, Mineral oils: Processes and Products, for processes of converting or refining mineral oils which also includes the steps of reactivating the catalyst or adsorbent used in the process.

21 Including segregation of diverse particles:

This subclass is indented under subclass 20. Process wherein components of the catalyst or sorbent are separated on the basis of specific gravity, density, size, shape, or other property of differing discrete small bodies of the composition.

- (1) Note. This subclass includes abrasion with segregation of the catalyst or sorbent from abraded particles. It also includes segregation of catalyst and foreign particles such as dust.
- (2) Note. Flotation separation is an example of a process classifiable here.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 209, Classifying, Separating, and Assorting Solids, for methods of segregation of particles of general utility.

22 Treating with a liquid or treating in a liquid phase, including dissolved or suspended:
This subclass is indented under subclass 20. Process in which the catalyst or sorbent is contacted with a liquid or wherein treatment is effected in a liquid medium.

- (1) Note. In a liquid medium includes either dissolved or suspended catalyst or sorbents.
- (2) Note. The treating reagent is itself a liquid, is dissolved or suspended in a liquid or is added to a catalyst or sorbent which is dissolved or suspended in a liquid carrier, or is itself a liquid, including molten.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 3, for a catalyst which functions in a molten state.

23 "Wet air combustion" oxidation of material submerged in liquid:
This subclass is indented under subclass 22. Process in which the catalyst or sorbent is subjected to dissolved oxygen under pressure and heat, below the critical temperature, such that autogenic oxidation is effected.

- (1) Note. Generally undesired extraneous carbonaceous material is converted to water and carbon oxides.
- (2) Note. The process is also known by several terms such as "flameless combustion", "submerged combustion", etc.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

- 210, Liquid Purification or Separation, subclass 761 for a similar process in which liquid is treated by oxidation of components in the liquid phase.

24 Including intended dissolution or precipitation of a substantial amount of an ingredient of the ultimate composition:

This subclass is indented under subclass 22. Process in which an essential component of the composition is (1) dissolved in a solvent or by reaction, or (2) caused to come out of solution in a solid phase, permitting separation from

reaction products and/or extraneous material or providing such component in an effective form. **29**

(1) Note. The subject matter of this subclass requires an intentional dissolution of a component of the composition and does not include incidental etching of an active material during an acid treating to clean the metal surface.

(2) Note. A process in which additional active material may be added by precipitation is not proper for this subclass. The material precipitated must have been present in the original catalyst composition, though possibly in a different form.

25 **Using salt or alkaline substance:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 22. Process in which the material utilized is capable of supplying a nonprotonic positive ion.

(1) Note. The treating material of the subclass generally gives a basic or neutral pH, but may include soaps (salts of carboxylic acids) and acid salts (e.g., NaHSO_4 , CaHPO_4).

(2) Note. The use of a base to neutralize a previous acid treatment is provided for in this subclass.

26 **Ammonia or derivative thereof:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 25. Process in which the alkaline material or salt comprises NH_3 or a derivative thereof e.g., amine, amide, or quaternary ammonium salt.

27 **Using acid:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 22. Process in which a proton donor is utilized.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
35, for a process utilizing an organic acid in the gaseous state.

28 **Organic:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 27. Process in which the acid contains carbon as set out in the term "organic" in the glossary.

29 **Organic liquid:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 22. Process in which the treating agent is a liquid carbon compound as set out in the term organic in the glossary.

(1) Note. The bulk of the disclosures in this subclass are directed to solvent washing or extracting.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
21, for a flotation separating of particles process which may include an organic liquid.

30 **And gas addition thereto:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 29. Process which includes the step of subjecting the composition to the action of a gas.

(1) Note. The gas treatment may be concurrent with the liquid treatment.

31 **Hydrocarbon:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 29. Process in which the liquid used comprises a compound composed of only hydrogen and carbon.

32 **Halogen containing:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 29. Process in which the organic material contains a nonmetallic element from GP. VII.

33 **Oxygen containing:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 29. Process in which the organic material contains element number 8.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
28, for a process utilizing an organic acid which may contain oxygen.

34 **Gas or vapor treating:**
This subclass is indented under subclass 20. Process in which the treating material is a readily diffusive fluid, tending to expand indefinitely and with molecules in free movement.

(1) Note. This subclass provides for the use of normally liquid material which

becomes gaseous under the prevailing conditions (e.g., temperature above its boiling point).

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
30, for the use of a gas in conjunction with an organic liquid to regenerate a catalyst or sorbent.

35 Using halogen containing substance including liquids vaporizable upon contacting spent catalyst or sorbent:
This subclass is indented under subclass 34. Process in which the treating material includes a nonmetallic element of GP. VII, free or in a compound, in gaseous form or as a liquid vaporizable upon contacting the spent material being regenerated.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:
208, Mineral Oils: Processes and Products, for a catalytic or sorbent process of that class which may include regeneration of the catalyst or sorbent and see especially subclass 140.

36 Fluorine containing:
This subclass is indented under subclass 35. Process in which the halogen is element number 9.

37 Simultaneously or subsequently adding free oxygen or use of oxyhalogen compound:
This subclass is indented under subclass 35. Process in which uncombined element number 8 is introduced with or after the halogen material, or a halogen compound including element number 8 is a treating agent.

38 Treating with free oxygen containing gas:
This subclass is indented under subclass 34. Process in which the gas includes uncombined element number 8.

39 And forming useful by-product:
This subclass is indented under subclass 38. Process in which a second material or energy of value, apart from the catalyst or sorbent composition is obtained.

(1) Note. The by-product forming does not include recovering or separating of a reaction product or a sorbed component

resulting from the process in which the composition of this class became spent. See (2) Note of subclass 20. The by-product includes e.g., collected carbon oxide gas from combustion of carbonaceous material fouling a catalyst or heat of oxidation used to provide a source of power. The use of heat generated in a process of rehabilitation to preheat the treating agent, sorbent, or catalyst is not considered to be forming a by-product.

40 And adding heat by admixing solid heat carrier:
This subclass is indented under subclass 38. Process in which a transfer of heat is effected by intimately contacting the spent material and/or treating gas with extraneous material having a higher temperature.

(1) Note. Extraneous solid material includes recycled regenerated material which may be mixed with incoming spent material to cool such regenerated material and preheat the spent material.

41 In gaseous suspension, (e.g., fluidized bed, etc.):
This subclass is indented under subclass 38. Process wherein particles of material are contacted by a column of gas rising at a velocity which supports them in a state of turbulence.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:
423, Chemistry of Inorganic Compounds, Dig. 16 for a collection of fluidization techniques.

42 And substantially complete oxidation of carbon monoxide to carbon dioxide within regeneration zone:
This subclass is indented under subclass 41. Process in which is recited a positive step or condition serving to ensure that any carbon monoxide produced is further reacted to form carbon dioxide before leaving the site of the regeneration process.

(1) Note. A process which is claimed to meet legally acceptable emission standards for carbon monoxide is classifiable here.

43	Plural distinct serial combustion stages:	This subclass is indented under subclass 41. Process including two or more sequential steps of energetic oxidation.	gas and material is provided for in an indented subclass.
(1)	Note. The serial combustion stages may occur in the same or different reaction zones by, in the first case, utilizing distinctly differing combustion conditions or, in the second case, causing a continuous flow of material through different reaction zones.		Generally concurrent flow of oxygen containing gas and material:
44	Indirectly heating or cooling spent material within regeneration zone or prior to entry into regeneration zone:	This subclass is indented under subclass 41. Process employing a heat exchanger to change the temperature of the sorbent or catalyst before or during contact with the treating gas.	This subclass is indented under subclass 45. Process in which the treating fluid and the catalyst or sorbent move along the same path and in the same direction.
(1)	Note. Heating of the treating gas, autogenous heating and directly contacting the material with a heating or cooling medium do not satisfy the requirement of indirectly heating the spent material.	Generally countercurrent flow of oxygen containing gas and material:	This subclass is indented under subclass 45. Process in which the treating fluid and the catalyst or sorbent are fed in opposite directions.
SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:			
40,	for a similar process in which heat is added by use of an admixed solid heat carrier.	Generally transverse (i.e., lateral) flow of oxygen containing gas relative to material:	This subclass is indented under subclass 45. Process in which the treating fluid travel is normal (at a right angle) to the direction of catalyst or sorbent feed.
45	Moving bed (e.g., vertically or horizontally, etc., moving bulk material):	This subclass is indented under subclass 38. Process in which the spent material is contacted by the gas while progressing or being carried as a relatively compact mass.	(1) Note. The gas may contact the material from above, below or a side.
(1)	Note. The moving bed may be supported on a belt or be a continuous flow of material through a zone and includes a rising column of material supported by sequentially added catalyst or sorbent. Additionally rotary motion is included, as in a rotary kiln or screw conveyor.	Plural distinct oxidation stages:	This subclass is indented under subclass 38. Process including a second treatment of the spent material with an oxidizing agent differing in either location or reaction condition.
(2)	Note. Disclosures for this subclass will either be silent as to relative movement of gas and spent material or indicate all such relative movement to be equivalent. Specified relative movement between	(1) Note. Recitation of two or more stages differing in temperature, pressure, or oxygen content is considered to indicate plural distinct stages.	
50	Reactive gas treating after oxidation:	This subclass is indented under subclass 38. Process in which, subsequent to the gaseous oxidation, the spent material is subjected to reaction with a nonoxidizing gas.	

51 Oxidation gas comprises essentially steam and oxygen:

This subclass is indented under subclass 38. Process in which water vapor is intentionally added to the free oxygen containing gas.

52 With control of oxygen content in oxidation gas:

This subclass is indented under subclass 38. Process in which the concentration of oxygen is maintained at or adjusted to a predetermined parameter.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 6, for a process in which the oxygen is automatically controlled.
- 42, for a fluidized process in which sufficient oxygen is maintained to ensure elimination of carbon monoxide.

53 Elemental hydrogen:

This subclass is indented under subclass 34. Process in which the treating fluid includes free element number one.

54 Ammonia or derivative thereof:

This subclass is indented under subclass 34. Process in which the treating fluid comprises the compound of nitrogen and three atoms of hydrogen or its substituted or additive forms including ammonium salts, amines and salts thereof, amides, and quaternary compounds.

55 Steam:

This subclass is indented under subclass 34. Process in which the treating fluid consists essentially of vaporized water.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

- 51, for a similar process using steam added to air or other free oxygen containing gas.

56 By heat:

This subclass is indented under subclass 20. Process in which regeneration or rehabilitation is effected by an increase in temperature.

- (1) Note. The processes of this subclass may include the use of a solid treating agent, but the use of a liquid or gas treating

agent is provided for in subclasses higher in the schedule.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

22+, for a liquid treating process which may include heating.

60 ZEOLITE OR CLAY, INCLUDING GALLIUM ANALOGS:

This subclass is indented under the class definition. Composition which contains a naturally occurring earthy aluminum silicate having the characteristics set out in the glossary term "clay" or "zeolite" or a synthetic replica of the natural material, or similar materials which contain gallium rather than aluminum.

- (1) Note. A synthetic zeolite, *per se*, is provided for in Class 423, Chemistry of Inorganic Compounds, and subclass 700 definition explains the distinction between what is considered a zeolite compound and a mixture. For placement in this class (502) a zeolite must be admixed with something or be claimed in terms of structure, sufficient to cause classification in Class 428 rather than in Class 423. A simple ion exchange operation is considered to give a different zeolite compound still proper for Class 423. A subsequent reduction of an exchanged ion is considered to comprise a mixture, proper for a composition class. Because particular pore size and/or shape is an inherent property of a zeolite, recitation of pore structure peculiar to catalysis or sorption, by itself, is not sufficient for placement in this class (502). This contrasts with classification of Raney-type catalysts and activated carbon sorbents.
- (2) Note. See section V, Glossary, of the class definition for this class (502) for definitions of clay and zeolite.
- (3) Note. A better understanding of zeolites may be had by consulting such literature as *Zeolite Molecular Sieves*, O. W. Breck, John Wiley and Sons, 1974.
- (4) Note. Some earthly silicon compounds that are not clay or zeolite include Asbestos, Diaspore, Diatomaceous,

	Diatomite, Feldspar, Guhr, Kieselguhr, Mica earth, Quartz, and Sand.	67	Mixed zeolites: This subclass is indented under subclass 64. Composition which the additional Al or Si is in the form of a second zeolite.
	SEE OR SEARCH CLASS: 252, Compositions, subclass 179 and 184 for a zeolite composition used in ion-exchange.	68	Mixed with clay: This subclass is indented under subclass 64. Composition, in which the additional Al or Si is in the form of clay.
61	Gallium containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 60. Composition which includes element 31.		(1) Note. The zeolite may be synthesized from a clay which is positively recited as remaining in excess.
	(1) Note. The gallium may be elemental or in a compound and either in addition to the clay or zeolite or may replace some or all of the aluminum in clay or zeolite.	69	Heterogeneous arrangement: This subclass is indented under subclass 64. Composition in which components are claimed as occupying spatially distinct areas.
62	Including organic component: This subclass is indented under subclass 60. Composition which includes a carbon compound as set out in the glossary term "organic".	70	(1) Note. Such terms as layered, coated particles, discrete areas etc., are considered to describe a heterogeneous arrangement.
63	And additional Al or Si containing component: This subclass is indented under subclass 60. Composition including along with either a clay or a zeolite, element 13 or 14 or a compound of such element.	71	Gelling in presence of zeolite: This subclass is indented under subclass 64. Process in which a lyophilic sol containing zeolite is partially coagulated or a product of such process.
	(1) Note. The additional Al or Si component may include a clay or zeolite of a different source but does not include a naturally occurring clay of mixed Aluminum silicates.	72	ZSM type: This subclass is indented under subclass 64. Composition in which the zeolite is synthetic, analogous to a product originally produced by using an organic template.
64	Zeolite: This subclass is indented under subclass 63. Composition in which a component comprises zeolite.	73	Mixed clays: This subclass is indented under subclass 63. Composition containing different earthy materials as encompassed by the glossary term "clay"
65	And rare earth metal (Sc, Y or Lanthanide) containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 64. Composition which includes scandium, yttrium, or a lanthanide.		(1) Note. This subclass requires a deliberate admixture of clays and does not encompass a naturally occurring mixture of clays.
66	And Group VIII (Iron Group or Platinum Group) metal containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 64. Composition containing an iron group or platinum group metal.		And Group III or rare earth metal (Al, Ga, In, Ti, Sc, Y) or Lanthanide containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 60. Composition including aluminum, gallium, scandium, yttrium, indium, thallium or a lanthanide.

74	And Group VIII (Iron Group or Platinum Group) containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 60. Composition including an iron group or a platinum group metal.	(1) Note. The type of zeolite is generally determined by X-ray diffraction and the patterns may be found in the literature cited in the notes to subclass 60. Faujasite type includes X, Y, Z 14 and H S.
75	Including chemical reduction of exchanged cation: This subclass is indented under subclass 60. Process in which a positive ion which has replaced an original ion gains electrons or product of such process.	80 Clay: This subclass is indented under subclass 60. Composition containing the earthy hydrous aluminum silicate as set out in the Glossary term "clay".
	(1) Note. The bulk of art in this subclass is concerned with exchanging alkali metal ions in zeolite and reducing the new ion to the free metal.	 SEE OR SEARCH CLASS: 119, Animal Husbandry, particularly subclass 173 for material used for absorbing moisture from an animal waste product, i.e., excrement or urine, and having a clay component.
76	Coprecipitation: This subclass is indented under subclass 60. Process in which different solutes are simultaneously thrown out of solution.	81 Acid treating: This subclass is indented under subclass 80. Process in which the clay is contacted with an acid or the product of such process.
77	ZSM type: This subclass is indented under subclass 60. Composition containing a synthetic zeolite of the type originally produced using an organic template or a zeolite analogous thereto.	82 Plural acid treatment: This subclass is indented under subclass 81. Process in which the clay is treated with a second acid or product of such process.
78	Mordenite type: This subclass is indented under subclass 60. Composition in which a zeolite comprises 4 or 5 membered rings of SiO_4 and AlO_4 tetrahedra, so arranged that the crystal lattice comprises pores and channels running parallel along the crystal axis to give a tubular configuration without intersections allowing access to the cavities in only one direction.	83 Sulfuric or hydrochloric acid: This subclass is indented under subclass 81. Process in which the treatment is effected by either hydrochloric or sulfuric acid.
	(1) Note. Mordenite generally has a silica to alumina ratio of about 8 to about 12.	84 And metal, metal oxide, or metal hydroxide: This subclass is indented under subclass 80. Composition in which the clay is associated with an element listed as one of the metals of Group I to VIII, lanthanides or actinides in the table at the top of the class schedule, free or as the oxide or hydroxide.
79	Faujasite type (e.g., X or Y, etc.): This subclass is indented under subclass 60. Composition in which a zeolite is characterized by having a silica to alumina ratio of about 2.5 to about 7 and a very open framework, comprising truncated octahedra (B cages) characteristic of sodalite linked by hexagonal prisms forming super cages, and a pore size of approximately 60 to 15° A.	85 Activating treatment: This subclass is indented under subclass 60. Process in which a zeolite is subjected to an agent which prepares it for a sorbent or catalytic function.

(1) Note. The agent may be a chemical substance or a physical treatment.

86 Utilizing ammonium ions:
This subclass is indented under subclass 85. Process in which a compound containing the dissociable moiety comprising nitrogen and four hydrogen atoms contacts the Zeolite.

87 Support per se:
This subclass is indented under subclass 60. Composition in which a zeolite has no catalytic or sorbent property and is intended only to support other material which has such property.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
439, for other materials within the purview of Class 502 which serve as carriers or supports, per se.

100 CATALYST OR PRECURSOR THEREFOR:
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Composition which is a catalyst* or which is claimed or disclosed to be useful solely as an essential component of a catalyst composition or method of making such a composition. (* See glossary for definition.)

(1) Note. A precursor is classified with the complete disclosed catalyst composition. If a composition is disclosed or claimed as both a catalyst, *per se*, and as a precursor for another catalyst, it is classified in the first appearing subclass providing for any complete catalyst composition. In this regard, a composition comprising a Group VIII metal compound claimed or disclosed for use solely as a Ziegler catalyst is classifiable in subclass 103, rather than in subclass 100.

(2) Note. Included hereunder as catalysts are compositions employed to modify the course of a reaction so as to yield a different product than that which would be otherwise obtained, even though the modifying composition will not, *per se*, cause the reaction to take place. (c.f. pat. no. 4,125,481 to a molecular weight regulating mixture of mercaptan and emulsifier).

(3) Note. This and indented subclasses include inventions directed to negative catalysts, and also known as inhibitors, except preservatives (e.g., octane improvers of antioxidants etc.).

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
520, for a collection of art directed to controlling production of various possible products.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:
106, Composition: Coating or Plastic, subclass 1.11 for a sensitizing composition for activating a substrate to be subsequently electrolessly metal plated and which may have a catalytic function.

252, Compositions, for a composition intended to preserve a material, e.g., an anti-oxidant or for an octane improver composition which controls the rate of combustion in an internal combustion engine.

423, Chemistry of Inorganic Compounds, appropriate subclasses for inorganic compounds, *per se*, which may be useful as catalysts.

101 Making catalytic electrode, process only:
This subclass is indented under subclass 100. Method or process for manufacturing an electrode having catalytic properties, generally for use in an electrolytic or fuel cell.

(1) Note. This subclass does not provide for the catalytic composition, *per se*, and a copy of a patent containing a claim to a catalytic electrode composition must be placed in the appropriate subclass, e.g., 300.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:
204, Chemistry: Electrical and Wave Energy subclass 280 for an electrode of that class which may be catalytic.

429, Chemistry: Electrical Current Producing Apparatus, Product and Process subclasses 40+ for an electrode of that class.

102 Plural component system comprising A - Group I to IV metal hydride or organometallic compound - and B - Group IV to VIII metal, lanthanide or actinide compound - (i.e., alkali metal, Ag, Au, Cu, alkaline earth metal, Be, Mg, Zn, Cd, Hg, Sc, Y, Al, Ga, In, Tl, Ti, Zr, Hf, Ge, Sn or Pb hydride or organometallic compound and Ti, Zr, Hf, Ge, Sn, Pb, V, Nb, Ta, As, Sb, Bi, Cr, Mo, W, Po, Mn, Tc, Re, Iron group, Platinum group, atomic number 57 to 71 inclusive or atomic number 89 or higher compound):
 This subclass is indented under subclass 100. Composition which contains (1) a metal hydride or a compound in which a carbon atom of an organic compound is bonded directly to a metal atom combined with (2) a compound of a Group IV to Group VIII metal or a metal of atomic number 57 to 71 inclusive or 89 to 103 inclusive or process of making same.

(1) Note. Compounds in which a metal is completed with the electrons of an organic carbon to carbon multiple bond are considered to have carbon bonded directly to metal e.g., Bi-allyl or cyclopentadienyl complexes etc.-

(2) Note. The metal hydride or organometallic compound includes a metal of Groups I to IV and the other metal compound includes a metal of groups IV to VIII, an actinide or lanthanide as set out in the list preceding the schedule.

103 Component A metal is Group IA, IIA or IIIA and component B metal is Group IVB to VIIB or VIII (i.e., alkali metal, alkaline earth Metal, Be, Mg, Al, Ga, In or Tl and Ti, Zr, Hf, V, Nb, Ta, Cr, Mo, W, Mn, Tc, Re, the iron Group or Platinum group) (e.g., Ziegler Catalyst, etc.):
 This subclass is indented under subclass 102. Composition wherein the metal hydride or the organometallic compound contains Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs, Fr, Be, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Ra, Al, Ga, In, or Tl bonded directly to hydrogen or carbon atom of an organic compound combined with a compound of Ti, Zr, Hf, V, Nb, Ta, Cr, Mo, W, Mn, Tc, Re, Fe, Co, Ni, Ru, Rh, Pd, Os, Ir, Pt, and a process of making same.

(1) Note. These catalyst are often referred to in the art as "Ziegler" catalysts and are commonly employed to polymerize olefins to form resins.

104 Preparing catalyst or precursor:
 This subclass is indented under subclass 103. Methods, claimed for preparing a catalyst or precursor, .

(1) Note. To be originally classified hereunder, a patent must contain a claim to a process of preparing a catalyst or precursor.

(2) Note. The method for preparing the precursor is classifiable with the intended complete catalyst, see definition of 100 (1) Note.

105 Including comminuting (e.g., milling, grinding, etc.):
 This subclass is indented under subclass 104. Process which includes a step of mechanically breaking up a solid ingredient of the catalyst.

(1) Note. This process generally employs such apparatus as rod or ball mills, etc.

106 Fluidized bed feature:
 This subclass is indented under subclass 104. Process wherein either (a) a fluidized bed is employed in the manufacture of a catalyst or (b) a catalyst is made which is disclosed or claimed as useful when employed in a fluidized bed process.

107 Including heating to higher temperature:
 This subclass is indented under subclass 104. Process wherein after an initial mixing or reacting of ingredients, the temperature of the system is increased by the application of outside heat, with or without the addition of additional materials.

108 Utilizing hydrocarbon containing unsaturation not part of benzene ring:
 This subclass is indented under subclass 104. Process wherein during the manufacture of the catalyst a compound containing only carbon and hydrogen and which contains unsaturation which is not part of a benzene ring is added.

109 Utilizing high molecular weight synthetic polymer:
This subclass is indented under subclass 104. Process wherein a high molecular weight synthetic polymer made up of numerous smaller molecules is added to the catalyst system.

110 Including plural additions of component A:
This subclass is indented under subclass 104. Process wherein two or more separate additions of a Group Ia to Group IIIa metal hydride or organometallic compound are made at separate times.

(1) Note. The Group Ia to Group IIIa compounds added at the separate additions may be the same or different substances.

111 Utilizing water or compound containing hydroxyl bonded to carbon:
This subclass is indented under subclass 104. Process including a step of adding a compound which contains a hydroxyl group bonded to carbon e.g., alcohol, phenol, carboxylic acid, etc. or water to the catalytic composition.

112 Containing iodine:
This subclass is indented under subclass 103. Composition containing an atom of iodine.

113 Containing two or more different component b metals:
This subclass is indented under subclass 103. Composition which contains two or more different Group IVb to Group VIIb or Group VIII metals which may be in different compounds or part of a single complex compound.

114 Containing hydrides or organometallic of two or more different component A metals:
This subclass is indented under subclass 103. Composition which contains two or more different Group Ia to Group IIIa metals bonded directly to hydrogen or organic carbon. These metals may be in different compounds or in the same complex compound e.g., LiAlH_4 etc.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

110, for a process of adding different Component A metals in separate steps to make a catalyst.

115 Magnesium containing:
This subclass is indented under subclass 114. Composition in which one of the Group Ia to Group IIIa metals bonded to hydrogen or organic carbon is magnesium.

116 And compound containing silicon-hydrogen or silicon-carbon bond:
This subclass is indented under subclass 115. Composition which additionally contains a compound in which silicon is bonded directly to hydrogen or carbon.

117 Component B metal is other than titanium or vanadium:
This subclass is indented under subclass 103. Composition which does not contain either element 22 or element 23 in the component B.

118 And a third component C (i.e., an additive other than a saturated hydrocarbon or an aromatic hydrocarbon free of aliphatic or cycloaliphatic unsaturation):
This subclass is indented under subclass 103. Catalyst composition which contains an added substance not provided for specifically by subclass 103 other than a saturated compound of carbon and hydrogen only, or other than a benzene ring containing compound containing no other unsaturation and containing only carbon and hydrogen.

(1) Note. Exemplary additives include olefins, cycloalkenes, alkenylaromatics, dihydro naphthlene, substituted hydrocarbons and inorganic compounds etc. The composition may include an alkyl, cycloalkyl or aromatic compound in addition to the unsaturated compound but these latter do not alone qualify as additives for this subclass.

119 Nonmetallic inorganic halogen containing:
Composition under 118 in which the additive is halogen, elemental or combined with a non-metal other than carbon.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

112, for an iodine containing Ziegler catalyst.

120 Elemental oxygen or nonmetallic inorganic oxygen-containing material, other than water:
This subclass is indented under subclass 118. Composition in which the additive is oxygen, elemental or combined with a nonmetal other than organic carbon and excluding water.

(1) Note. Organic has the same meaning as defined in Class 260 and does not include carbonate, carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide which are provided for in this subclass.

121 Nonmetallic organic phosphorous containing:
This subclass is indented under subclass 118. Composition in which phosphorous combined with a metal-free moiety including carbon bonded to a second carbon, hydrogen, halogen or nitrogen by a single or double bond.

122 Nonmetallic organic sulfur containing:
This subclass is indented under subclass 118. Composition in which sulfur is combined with a metal-free moiety including carbon bonded to a second carbon, hydrogen, halogen or nitrogen by a single or double bond.

123 Nonmetallic organic nitrogen containing:
This subclass is indented under subclass 118. Composition in which nitrogen is combined with a metal-free moiety including carbon bonded to a second carbon, hydrogen, halogen or nitrogen by single or double bond.

124 Including element in addition to carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen (e.g., nitro, etc.):
This subclass is indented under subclass 123. Composition in which the nitrogen compound additionally includes an element other than hydrogen.

125 Nonmetallic organic oxygen containing:
This subclass is indented under subclass 118. Composition in which oxygen is combined with a metal-free moiety including carbon bonded to a second carbon, hydrogen, halogen or nitrogen by a single or double bond.

126 Ether:
This subclass is indented under subclass 125. Composition in which the oxygen is bonded to two noncarbonylic carbons.

127 Ester:
This subclass is indented under subclass 125. Composition in which the oxygen is bonded to two carbon atoms, one of which is carbonylic.

128 Nonmetallic organic halide:
This subclass is indented under subclass 118. Composition in which a nonmetallic Group VII element is bonded to a metal free moiety including carbon.

129 Metal compound other than that which could be produced *in situ* by reaction of a Group IA, IIA, or Group IIIA metal compound present with a titanium or vanadium compound present:
This subclass is indented under subclass 118. Composition wherein the additive is a metal compound excluding any compound which could be made by reaction of a Group Ia to IIIa metal compound present as required by subclass 103 with a titanium or vanadium compound present.

(1) Note. It must be noted that in many instances when the basic catalyst ingredients required by subclass 103 are combined, some reaction takes place, generally, with reduction of the Group IVb to Group VIIb or Group VIII metal compound to a lower valence state with elimination of hydride or organo groups from the Group Ia to IIIa metal compound and their replacement with the anionic group removed from the Group IVb or Group VIIb or Group VIII metal compound. Thus, for example, $TiCl_4 + AlCl_3 \rightarrow TiCl_3 + AlCl_3$ In this circumstance, the external addition of $AlCl_3$ would not be provided for hereunder, but the addition of $AlBr_3$ or $NaCl$ would be classified hereunder, since these substances could not possibly be made by the above reaction.

130 Lead compound:
This subclass is indented under subclass 129. Composition in which the metal has atomic number 82.

131 Tin compound:
This subclass is indented under subclass 129. Composition in which the metal has atomic number 50.

132 Aluminum compound:
This subclass is indented under subclass 129. Composition in which the metal has atomic number 13.

133 Magnesium compound:
This subclass is indented under subclass 129. Composition in which the metal has atomic number 12.

134 Halogen containing:
This subclass is indented under subclass 133. Composition in which the Mg compound includes a nonmetal of Group VII.

150 Organic compound containing:
This subclass is indented under subclass 100. Composition which contains a compound containing two atoms of carbon bonded together, an atom of carbon bonded to at least one atom of hydrogen or halogen, or an atom of carbon bonded to an atom of nitrogen by a single or double bond.

(1) Note. See "organic" in the glossary for a complete definition.

(2) Note. To be classified in this or an indented subclass, a composition must contain an organic compound as defined above or a method which produces a composition in which an organic compound is present. A method of making a catalyst in which an organic compound is employed, which organic compound is removed or destroyed later in the process leaving a composition with no organic constituent, or the composition with no organic constituent, or the composition so produced, is placed below in the appropriate subclass based on the material remaining. A cross-reference art collection appears at the end of the schedule for a process of this type.

(3) Note. The term "calcining" in a process or "calcined" in a product shall be interpreted as meaning that any organic substances that were present are either removed or destroyed in the absence of any specific indication to the contrary.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

506+, for a process of making an inorganic catalyst by a method which employs a fugitive organic substance, removed or destroyed later in the process.

151 Method of making including comminuting of solid material (e.g., grinding, crushing, etc.):
This subclass is indented under subclass 150. Process wherein solid starting material or product is reduced in size by physical means.

(1) Note. When a reaction or mixing process involving a solid starting material or producing a solid product is carried out in a device wherein the starting material or product is impacted by solid media, e.g., ball or rod mill etc., it will be conclusively presumed that comminution takes place and the patent placed in this subclass.

152 Organic compound including carbon-metal bond:
This subclass is indented under subclass 150. Composition containing an organic compound having a metal atom bonded to a carbon atom of the compound.

(1) Note. Complexes of metal atoms with the pi-electrons of a carbon to carbon double bond, e.g., pi-allyl or cyclopenta-dienyl complexes etc., are included within the scope of this subclass.

153 Diverse metals bonded to carbon:
This subclass is indented under subclass 152. Composition which contains either a single organic compound containing two or more different metals bonded to carbon, or two or more organic compounds having different metals bonded to carbon.

154	Including metal compound containing different metal than that bonded to carbon: This subclass is indented under subclass 153. Composition including a second metal chemically bound to an element other than carbon (e.g., as in a salt, alcoholate, oxide, etc.).	161	With metal carbonyl or carbon monoxide complex: This subclass is indented under subclass 150. Composition including the partially oxidized carbon-monoxide or a metal compound including the C=O moiety.
155	Including phosphorus or sulfur or compound containing nitrogen or phosphorus or sulfur: This subclass is indented under subclass 152. Composition including element 15 or 16, free or chemically bound or a compound containing element number 7.	162	Organic phosphorus or nitrogen, except the ammonium ion: This subclass is indented under subclass 150. Composition in which an organic compound contains elements number 7 or 15 with the proviso that no more than three of the valences of element 7 are occupied by hydrogen.
156	Including alcohol, phenol, or ether: This subclass is indented under subclass 152. Composition including a constituent which has oxygen bonded to a non carbonylic carbon, the other valence being occupied by hydrogen or a similar carbon or which has been produced by use of such oxygen containing compound.	163	(1) Note. Quaternary ammonium compounds are provided herein, see subclass 164, but the ammonium ion (NH_4^+) is excluded.
157	Alkali metal bonded to carbon: This subclass is indented under subclass 152. Composition in which the metal is alkali.	164	Phthalocyanine: This subclass is indented under subclass 162. Composition including the porphine formed by isoindole.
158	Compound with silicon-hydrogen bond or organic compound with silicon-carbon bond: This subclass is indented under subclass 150. Composition containing element number 14 chemically attached to element number one or to an atom of element number 6 in a compound which meets the Glossary term organic.	165	Quaternary ammonium or phosphonium: This subclass is indented under subclass 162. Composition in which the nitrogen or phosphorus has four valence satisfied by organic moieties.
159	Resin, natural or synthetic, polysaccharide or polypeptide: This subclass is indented under subclass 150. Composition containing macromolecules of recurring units of carbohydrates, -amino acids, condensed interactive molecules or unsaturated addition polymers or solid or semi-solid viscous secretions of plants.	166	Copper containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 162. Composition which includes element number 29.
160	Peroxygen compound containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 150. Composition in which a compound includes a linked pair of oxygen atoms.	167	Rhodium containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 162. Composition which includes element number 45.
		168	Organic nitrogen containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 162. Composition in which an organic compound, as set out in the Glossary, includes element number 7.
			Organic sulfur compound: This subclass is indented under subclass 150. Compound in which an organic compound, as set out in the Glossary includes element number 16.

169	With metal halide: This subclass is indented under subclass 150. Composition including a compound comprising a metal and halogen, each as set out in the table at the beginning of the schedule.	175	Cyanide: This subclass is indented under subclass 174. Composition in which the carbon is bound to nitrogen by a triple bond.
170	With metal carboxylate or metal compound and carboxylic acid or anhydride: This subclass is indented under subclass 150. Composition in which a compound contains the RCOOX group where R is a radical or an organic compound, X is a metal, hydrogen or acyl group of an acid and in which there is a metal compound when X is not a metal.	176	Hydroxycarbonate: This subclass is indented under subclass 174. Composition in which a compound includes both a hydroxyl and a carbonate ion e.g., $\text{CO}_3\text{-M-OH}$.
171	Organic compound contains metal (e.g., Na-O-Ethyl, etc.): This subclass is indented under subclass 150. Composition in which an organic compound contains metal as set out in the list at the top of the schedule.	177	Carbide: This subclass is indented under subclass 174. Composition including binary compound of carbon and a metal or metalloid.
	SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS: 152+, for a composition including a carbon-metal bond. 161, for a metal carbonyl containing composition. 170, for a composition containing a metal carboxylate.	178	Silicon carbide: This subclass is indented under subclass 177. Composition in which the carbide is of element number 14.
172	Alcohol, phenol, ether, aldehyde or ketone: This subclass is indented under subclass 150. Composition in which an organic compound has oxygen singly bonded to a carbon and hydrogen or a second carbon or doubly bonded to a carbon.	179	Group Va (N, P, As, Sb, Bi) containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 178. Composition including one of elements number 7, 15, 33, 51, or 83.
173	Elemental metal in organic dispersing medium: This subclass is indented under subclass 150. Composition in which a metal, as set out at the top of the schedule, in the free state is distributed throughout the organic material.	180	Elemental carbon: This subclass is indented under subclass 174. Composition in which the carbon is in the free state. (1) Note. Bone black, generally considered to be a form of carbon, includes approximately 80% calcium phosphate.
	SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS: 416+, for a free carbon containing sorbent composition.		SEE OR SEARCH CLASS: 201, Distillation: Processes, Thermolytic, for a process of producing carbon by destructive distillation. 423, Chemistry of Inorganic Compounds, subclass 445 for elemental carbon, perse, and processes of producing carbon.
174	Inorganic carbon containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 100. Composition which contains element 6, in the free state or combined with elements such that the compound does not meet the definition of organic in the Glossary.		

<p>181 And halogen containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 180. Composition which includes a halogen as set out in the list at the beginning of the schedule.</p> <p>182 And metal, metal oxide, or metal hydroxide: This subclass is indented under subclass 180. Composition which includes a metal as set out in the list at the beginning of the schedule, free or combined with oxygen or with hydrogen and oxygen.</p> <p>183 Of Group II (i.e., alkaline Earth, Be, Mg, Zn, Cd or Hg): This subclass is indented under subclass 182. Composition in which the metal is an alkaline earth, Beryllium, Magnesium, Zinc, Cadmium or Mercury.</p> <p>184 Of Group I (i.e., alkali, Ag, Au or Cu): This subclass is indented under subclass 182. Composition in which the metal is an alkali, copper, gold or silver.</p> <p>185 Of Group VIII (i.e., iron or platinum group): This subclass is indented under subclass 182. Composition in which the metal is from the iron or platinum group.</p> <p>200 Nitrogen compound containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 100. Composition containing chemically combined element number 7.</p> <p>201 Nitrate: This subclass is indented under subclass 200. Composition in which the nitrogen is part of a radical comprising three oxygen atoms.</p> <p>202 Boron or compound containing same: This subclass is indented under subclass 100. Composition which contains element number 5.</p> <p>203 Boron halide: This subclass is indented under subclass 202. Composition in which the boron is chemically united to a halogen as set out in the list at the beginning of the schedule.</p>	<p>204 And Group VI metal containing (i.e., Cr, Mo, W or Po): This subclass is indented under subclass 202. Composition in which there is a Group VI metal free or chemically combined.</p> <p>205 And bismuth containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 204. Composition which also includes element number 83.</p> <p>(1) Note. The Bismuth may be combined with either or both the boron or group VI metal.</p> <p>206 Molybdenum containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 204. Composition in which the group VI metal is element number 42.</p> <p>207 And Group VIII metal containing (i.e., iron or platinum group): This subclass is indented under subclass 202. Composition in which there is an iron or platinum group metal.</p> <p>208 Phosphorous or compound containing same: This subclass is indented under subclass 100. Composition including element number 15.</p> <p>209 And vanadium containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 208. Composition additionally including element number 23, free or chemically combined.</p> <p>210 And Group VI metal (i.e., Cr, Mo, W or Po): This subclass is indented under subclass 208. Composition additionally including a group VI metal as set out in the list at the beginning of the schedule.</p> <p>211 Molybdenum: This subclass is indented under subclass 210. Composition in which the metal is element number 42.</p> <p>212 And bismuth containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 211. Composition which also includes element number 83, free or chemically combined.</p>
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<p>213 And Group VIII metal containing (i.e., iron or platinum group): This subclass is indented under subclass 208. Composition additionally including an iron or platinum group metal.</p> <p>214 And silicon containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 208. Composition which includes element number 14, free or combined.</p> <p>215 Selenium or tellurium or compound containing same: This subclass is indented under subclass 100. Composition including either element 34 or 52, free or chemically combined.</p> <p>216 Sulfur or compound containing same: This subclass is indented under subclass 100. Composition including element 16, either free or chemically combined.</p> <p>217 Sulfate: This subclass is indented under subclass 216. Composition in which the sulfur is combined with four oxygen atoms to form a divalent ion.</p> <p>218 And Group I metal containing (i.e., alkali, Ag, Au or Cu): This subclass is indented under subclass 217. Composition including a alkali metal, copper, gold or silver, free or chemically combined.</p> <p>219 And Group VI metal containing (i.e., Cr, Mo, W or Po): This subclass is indented under subclass 216. Composition including a group VI metal as listed at the beginning of the schedule, free or chemically combined.</p> <p>220 Molybdenum containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 219. Composition in which the metal is element number 42.</p> <p>221 And Group VIII metal containing (i.e., or iron or platinum group): This subclass is indented under subclass 219. Composition additionally including an iron group or platinum group metal, free or chemically combined.</p>	<p>222 And Group VIII metal containing (i.e., iron or platinum group): This subclass is indented under subclass 216. Composition additionally including an iron group or platinum group metal, free or chemically combined.</p> <p>223 Platinum group (i.e., Ru, Rh, Pd, Os, Ir, Pt): This subclass is indented under subclass 222. Composition in which the metal is element number 44, 45, 46, 76, 77, or 78.</p> <p>224 Halogen or compound containing same: This subclass is indented under subclass 100. Composition including a halogen as listed at the beginning of the schedule, free or chemically combined.</p> <p>225 Copper halide: This subclass is indented under subclass 224. Composition in which the halogen is combined with element number 29.</p> <p>226 And Group II metal (i.e., alkaline earth, Be, Mg, Zn, Cd or Hg): This subclass is indented under subclass 224. Composition including a metal of group II as listed at the beginning of the schedule, free or chemically combined.</p> <p>227 Any Group IV metal (i.e., Ti, Zr, Hf, Ge, Sn or Pb): This subclass is indented under subclass 224. Composition including a metal of group IV as listed in the beginning of the schedule, free or chemically combined.</p> <p>228 And Group VI metal (i.e., Cr, Mo, W or Po): This subclass is indented under subclass 224. Composition including a metal of Group VI as listed at the beginning of the schedule, free or chemically combined.</p> <p>229 And Group VIII metal (i.e., iron or platinum group): This subclass is indented under subclass 24. Composition containing a metal of the iron group or the platinum group, free or chemically combined.</p>
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230 Platinum group (i.e., Ru, Rh, Pd, Os, Ir or Pt):
This subclass is indented under subclass 229. Composition in which the metal is element number 44, 45, 46, 76, 77, or 78.

231 And Group III metal (i.e., Sc, Y, Al, Ga, In or Te):
This subclass is indented under subclass 224. Composition including a metal of Group III as listed at the beginning of the schedule, free or chemically combined.

(1) Note. Metal silicates are classified as a mixture of silicon dioxide and a metal oxide. Illustration: magnesium silicate is classified as SiO_2 and MgO and will be found in subclass 251.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
60+, for a composition including a clay or zeolite.

232 Silicon containing or processing of making:
This subclass is indented under subclass 100. Composition containing element number 14 free or chemically combined.

(1) Note. Metal silicates are classified as a mixture of silicon dioxide and a metal oxide. Illustration: a composition with magnesium silicate is classified as SiO_2 and MgO and will be found in subclass 251.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
60+, for a composition including a clay or zeolite.

233 Forming silica gel:
This subclass is indented under subclass 232. Process in which an amorphous form of hydrate silica is produced; generally by precipitation or coagulation of a silica sol or decomposition of a silicate.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
8+, for a process of making or treating a sphere which may include formation of a silica gel.
400+, especially 407+ for a sorbent composition in which silica gel is a constituent.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:
423, Chemistry of Inorganic Compounds, subclass 335 for silica gel, per se, in the dried state.
516, Colloid Systems and Wetting Agents; Subcombinations Thereof; Processes of Making, Stabilizing, Breaking, or Inhibiting, subclass 34 for colloid systems of colloid-sized silica dispersed in primarily organic continuous liquid phase (organosilica sols), subclasses 79+ for colloid systems of colloid-sized silica dispersed in aqueous continuous liquid phase (quasilsilica sols), subclass 111 for colloid systems of continuous or semicontinuous solid phase with discontinuous liquid phase (silica gel); or agents for such systems or making or stabilizing such systems or agents; in each instance, when generically claimed or when there is no hierarchically superior provision in the USPC for the specifically claimed art.

234 Coprecipitating:
This subclass is indented under subclass 233. Process which includes the simultaneous precipitation of another material with the precipitation of the silica gel.

235 Group III or rare earth metal, metal oxide, or metal hydroxide containing (i.e., Sc, Y, Al, Ga, In, Tl or lanthanide):
This subclass is indented under subclass 234. Process which includes the precipitation of a Group III or Rare Earth Metal, Metal Oxide or Hydroxide simultaneously with the precipitation of the silica gel.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
263, for a catalyst which is a mixture of silica gel and a group III metal, oxide or hydroxide.

236 Group IV metal, metal oxide, or metal hydroxide (i.e., Ti, Zr, Hf, Ge, Sn, Pb):
This subclass is indented under subclass 234. Process which includes the precipitation of a Group IV metal, metal oxide or hydroxide simultaneously with precipitation of the silica gel.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
242, for a catalyst which is a mixture of silica gel and a group IV metal, metal oxide or hydroxide.

237 Metal, metal oxide, or metal hydroxide containing:
This subclass is indented under subclass 233. Process wherein the precipitation is effected in the presence of a metal, metal oxide or hydroxide or the metal or metal compound is added subsequently to the precipitation.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
240, for a particular metal, metal oxide or hydroxide with silica, per se.

238 Of Group III metal (i.e., Sc, Y, Al, Ga, In or Tl):
This subclass is indented under subclass 237. Process including a Group III or rare earth metal, metal oxide or hydroxide.

239 Of Group IV metal (i.e., Ti, Zr, Hf, Ge, Sn or Pb):
This subclass is indented under subclass 237. Process including a Group IV metal, metal oxide or hydroxide.

240 With metal, metal oxide, or metal hydroxide:
This subclass is indented under subclass 232. Composition including a metal, metal oxide or hydroxide.

(1) Note. This and indented subclasses include compositions comprising syn-

241 thetically produced silicates and processes of making such compositions except those processes involving the formation of silica gel, for which, see subclasses 233+.

242 Of Group VII (i.e., Mn, Tc, or Re):
This subclass is indented under subclass 240. Composition including a group VII metal, metal oxide or Hydroxide.

242 Of Group IV (i.e., Ti, Zr, Hf, Ge, Sn or Pb):
This subclass is indented under subclass 240. Composition including a group IV metal, metal oxide or hydroxide.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
236, for a mixtures of silica gel and a group IV metal oxide produced by coprecipitation process.

239, for mixtures of silica gel and a group IV metal, metal oxide or hydroxide added after formation of the silica gel.

243 Of Group I (i.e., Alkali, Ag, Au or Cu):
This subclass is indented under subclass 240. Composition including a group I metal, metal oxide or hydroxide.

244 Of copper:
This subclass is indented under subclass 243. Composition which contains copper, copper oxide or hydroxide.

245 And Group VIII metal containing (i.e., iron or platinum group):
This subclass is indented under subclass 244. Composition which also includes a group VIII metal, metal oxide or hydroxide.

246 Of Group V (i.e., V, Nb, Ta, As, Sb or Bi):
This subclass is indented under subclass 240. Composition including a group V metal, metal oxide or hydroxide.

247 Of vanadium:
This subclass is indented under subclass 246. Composition which contains vanadium, vanadium oxide or hydroxide.

248	And Group VI metal (i.e., Cr, Mo, W or Po): This subclass is indented under subclass 247. Composition which also includes a group VI metal, metal oxide or Hydroxide.	258	Of Group VIII (i.e., iron or platinum group): This subclass is indented under subclass 240. Composition including a group VIII metal, metal oxide or hydroxide.
249	Of antimony or bismuth: This subclass is indented under subclass 246. Composition in which the metal or compound thereof is antimony or bismuth.	259	Nickel: This subclass is indented under subclass 258. Composition in which the metal or metal compound comprises nickel.
250	Of Group II (i.e., alkaline earth, Be, Mg, Zn, Cd or Hg): This subclass is indented under subclass 240. Composition including a group II metal, metal oxide or hydroxide.	260	Cobalt: This subclass is indented under subclass 258. Composition in which the metal or metal compound comprises cobalt.
251	Magnesium: This subclass is indented under subclass 250. Composition which contains magnesium, magnesium oxide or hydroxide.	261	Platinum Group (i.e., Ru, Rh, Pd, Os, Ir or Pt): This subclass is indented under subclass 258. Composition which contains a platinum group metal, metal oxide or hydroxide.
252	And Group VIII metal containing (i.e., iron or platinum group): This subclass is indented under subclass 251. Composition which also includes a group VIII metal, metal oxide or hydroxide.	262	Platinum or palladium: This subclass is indented under subclass 261. Composition in which the free metal or compound comprises element 46 or 78.
253	Of zinc, cadmium, or mercury: This subclass is indented under subclass 250. Composition which contains zinc, cadmium or mercury or the oxide or hydroxide thereof.	263	Of Group III or lanthanide group (i.e., Sc, Y, Al, Ga, In, Te, or atomic number 57 to 71 inclusive): This subclass is indented under subclass 240. Composition including a group III or lanthanide metal, free or combined with oxygen or hydrogen and oxygen.
254	Of Group VI (i.e., Cr, Mo, W or Po): This subclass is indented under subclass 240. Composition including a group VI metal, metal oxide or hydroxide.		SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
255	Molybdenum: This subclass is indented under subclass 254. Composition which contains molybdenum, molybdenum oxide or hydroxide.	235	235, mixture of silica gel and group III or rare earth metal oxide produced by coprecipitation process.
256	Chromium: This subclass is indented under subclass 254. Composition which contains chromium, chromium oxide or hydroxide.	300	Metal, metal oxide or metal hydroxide: This subclass is indented under subclass 100. Composition which contains a metal* either as the free element or combined with oxygen or with hydrogen and oxygen.
257	And Group VIII metal containing (i.e., iron or platinum group): This subclass is indented under subclass 256. Composition which also includes a group VIII metal, metal oxide or hydroxide.		(1) Note. A metal metallate is considered to be a mixture of a metal oxide with a metal or other metal oxide. For example, a composition comprising nickel chromate is considered to include nickel oxide and chromium oxide.

(2) Note. This and indented subclasses do not provide for a metal hydride, per se, unless mixed with a metal, or oxide or hydroxide thereof.

(3) Note. See Glossary under metal for synonyms or archaic terms for elements provided in this or an indented subclass.

(4) Note. This subclass is residual for a catalyst composition comprising an actinic or group VII (other than manganese) metal, oxide or hydroxide not containing a metal provided for in an indent.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:

100+, for a catalyst comprising a metal hydride and 102+ for a metal hydride in combination with a compound of a metal from Group IV to Group VIII, a lanthanide or an actinide.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

75, Specialized Metallurgical Processes, Compositions for Use Therein, Consolidated Metal Powder Compositions, and Loose Metal Particulate Mixtures, for ferrous alloy of structural or general utility.

106, Composition: Coating or Plastic, subclass 1.11 for a sensitizing composition for activating a substrate to be subsequently electrolessly metal plated and which may have a catalytic function.

420, Alloys or Metallic Composition, for an alloy of general utility.

301 Raney type:

This subclass is indented under subclass 300. Composition prepared by removing a metal from an alloy, leaving the remaining metal behind as the catalyst.

(1) Note. The remaining catalytic metal is generally in a highly active porous or finely divided state.

(2) Note. The metal may be removed by any method, e.g., dissolving out by chemical means or by volatilization, etc.

(3) Note. If a metal catalyst is named a "Raney" catalyst, it will be presumed to be proper for this subclass unless it is positively disclosed to be made by a method not within the scope of the definition of this subclass.

302 Of lanthanide series (i.e., atomic number 57 to 71 inclusive):

This subclass is indented under subclass 300. Composition in which the metal is selected from those with atomic numbers 57 to 71 (La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu).

(1) Note. The metals Lanthanum and Actinium are not included in Group III for purposes of this class (502) but are considered with the lanthanides and actinides respectively.

303 Lanthanum:

This subclass is indented under subclass 302. Composition in which the lanthanide is the first of the series - element number 57.

304 Cerium:

This subclass is indented under subclass 302. Composition in which the lanthanide is the second of the series - element number 58.

305 Of Group VI (i.e., Cr, Mo, W or Po):

This subclass is indented under subclass 300. Composition in which the metal is one of Cr, Mo, W, or Po.

306 And Group II metal containing (i.e., alkaline earth, Be, Mg, Zn, Cd or Hg):

This subclass is indented under subclass 305. Composition which additionally includes an alkaline earth metal, Be, Mg, Zn, Cd, or Hg.

307 Zinc:

This subclass is indented under subclass 306. Composition in which the additional metal is element number 30.

308 And Group IV metal containing (i.e., Ti, Zr, Hf, Ge, Sn or Pb):

This subclass is indented under subclass 305. Composition which additionally includes one of Ti, Zr, Hf, Ge, Sn, or Pb.

309	Titanium containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 308. Composition in which the additional metal is element number 22.	318	Copper containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 317. Composition in which the Group I metal is element number 29.
310	Tin containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 308. Composition in which the additional element is element number 50.	319	Of chromium: This subclass is indented under subclass 305. Composition in which the Group VI metal is element number 24.
311	And Group V metal containing (i.e., V, Nb, Ta, As, Sb or Bi): This subclass is indented under subclass 305. Composition which additionally includes one of V, Nb, Ta, As, Sb, or Bi.	320	And Group III metal containing (i.e., Sc, Y, Al, Ga, In or Tl): This subclass is indented under subclass 319. Composition which additionally includes Sc, Y, Al, Ga, In, or Tl.
312	Vanadium containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 311. Composition in which the additional metal is element number 23.	321	Of molybdenum: This subclass is indented under subclass 305. Composition in which the Group VI metal is element number 42.
313	And Group VIII metal containing (i.e., iron or platinum group): This subclass is indented under subclass 305. Composition which additionally contains an iron group or a platinum group metal.	322	And Group III metal containing (i.e., Sc, Y, Al, Ga, In or Tl): This subclass is indented under subclass 321. Composition which additionally includes Sc, Y, Al, Ga, In or Tl.
314	Iron group metal and Group III metal containing (i.e., Fe, Co or Ni and Sc, Y, Al, Ga, In or Tl): This subclass is indented under subclass 313. Composition in which the Group VIII metal is Fe, Co, or Ni and additionally includes one of Sc, Y, Al, Ga, In or Tl.	323	And Group III metal containing (i.e., Sc, Y, Al, Ga, In or Tl): This subclass is indented under subclass 305. Composition which additionally includes Sc, Y, Al, Ga, In, or Tl.
315	Nickel containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 313. Composition in which the Group VIII metal is element number 28.	324	Of manganese: This subclass is indented under subclass 300. Composition in which the metal, oxide or hydroxide is element number 25.
316	Iron containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 313. Composition in which the Group VIII metal is element number 26.	325	Of Group VIII (i.e., iron or platinum group): This subclass is indented under subclass 300. Composition in which the metal, oxide or hydroxide is of the iron group or of the platinum group.
317	And Group I containing (i.e., alkali, Ag, Au or Cu): This subclass is indented under subclass 305. Composition which additionally includes an alkali metal, Cu, Ag, or Au.	326	Of platinum group metal <u>and</u> of iron group (i.e., Ru, Rh, Pd, Os, Ir, or Pt <u>and</u> Fe, Co or Ni): This subclass is indented under subclass 325. Composition in which there is at least one metal, oxide, or hydroxide from each of the iron group and the platinum group.

	(1) Note. To be classifiable here, a patent must claim for example iron oxide and platinum; a mixture of iron and nickel or a mixture of rhodium and palladium are not proper for this subclass.	335	Of nickel: This subclass is indented under subclass 332. Composition in which the additional metal is element number 28.
327	And Group III metal containing (i.e., Sc, Y, Al, Ga, In or Tl): This subclass is indented under subclass 326. Composition which additionally includes Sc, Y, Al, Ga, In, or Tl.	336	Of iron: This subclass is indented under subclass 332. Composition in which the additional metal is element number 26.
328	And Group II metal containing (i.e., alkaline earth, Be, Mg, Zn, Cd or Hg): This subclass is indented under subclass 325. Composition which additionally includes an alkaline earth metal Be, Mg, Zn, Cd, or Hg.	337	Of nickel: This subclass is indented under subclass 325. Composition in which the additional metal is element number 28.
329	Zinc containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 328. Composition in which the additional metal is element number 30.	338	Of iron: This subclass is indented under subclass 325. Composition in which the additional metal is element number 26.
330	And Group I metal containing (i.e., alkali, Ag, Au or Cu): This subclass is indented under subclass 325. Composition additionally including a metal of Group I as listed at the beginning of the schedule, free or as the oxide or hydroxide.	339	Of palladium or platinum: This subclass is indented under subclass 325. Composition in which the additional metal is element number 46 or 78.
331	Copper containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 330. Composition in which the metal is element number 29.	340	Of Group II (i.e., alkaline earth, Be, Mg, Zn, Cd or Hg): This subclass is indented under subclass 300. Composition in which the additional metal is from Group II as listed at the beginning of the schedule.
332	And Group III metal containing (i.e., Sc, Y, Al, Ga, In or Tl): This subclass is indented under subclass 325. Composition additionally containing a metal of Group III as listed at the beginning of the schedule, free or as the oxide or hydroxide.	341	And Group III metal containing (i.e., Sc, Y, Al, Ga, In or Tl): This subclass is indented under subclass 340. Composition in which there is also a metal from Group III as listed at the beginning of the schedule.
333	Of palladium: This subclass is indented under subclass 332. Composition in which the additional metal is element number 46.	342	Of zinc: This subclass is indented under subclass 341. Composition in which the additional metal is element number 30.
334	Of platinum: This subclass is indented under subclass 332. Composition in which the additional metal is element number 78.	343	Of zinc: This subclass is indented under subclass 340. Composition in which the additional metal is element number 30.
		344	Of Group I (i.e., alkali, Ag, Au or Cu): This subclass is indented under subclass 300. Composition containing a metal of Group I as listed in the beginning of the schedule.

345	Of copper: This subclass is indented under subclass 344. Composition in which the additional metal is element number 29.	354	And Group III metal containing (i.e., Sc, Y, Al, Ga, In, or Tl): This subclass is indented under subclass 353. Composition additionally including a metal of Group III as listed at the beginning of the schedule.
346	And Group III metal containing (i.e., Sc, Y, Al, Ga, In or Tl): This subclass is indented under subclass 345. Composition additionally containing a metal or compound thereof from Group III as listed at the beginning of the schedule.	355	Of Group III (i.e., Sc, Y, Al, Ga, In or Tl): This subclass is indented under subclass 300. Composition in which the metal is from Group III as listed at the beginning of the schedule.
347	Of silver: This subclass is indented under subclass 34. Composition in which the additional metal is element number 47.	400	SOLID SORBENT: This subclass is indented under the class definition. Composition in nonfluent phase which serves to attract and hold on its surface, within its pores, or throughout its mass a material which is generally fluent.
348	And Group III metal containing (i.e., Sc, Y, Al, Ga, In or Tl): This subclass is indented under subclass 347. Composition additionally containing a metal from Group III as listed at the beginning of the schedule.		(1) Note. The material is reversibly held and does not react with the sorbent.
349	Of Group IV (i.e., Ti, Zr, Hf, Ge, Sn, or Pb): This subclass is indented under subclass 300. Composition including a metal of Group IV as listed at the beginning of the schedule.		SEE OR SEARCH CLASS: 119, Animal Husbandry, particularly subclasses 171+ for material used for absorbing moisture from an animal waste product, i.e., excrement or urine.
350	Of titanium: This subclass is indented under subclass 349. Composition in which the metal is element number 22.	401	Organic: This subclass is indented under subclass 400. Composition in which a constituent is a compound in which an atom of carbon is bonded to hydrogen, a halogen, a second atom of carbon or to nitrogen by a single or double bond as set out in the Glossary term "organic".
351	And Group III metal containing (i.e., Sc, Y, Al, Ga, In or Tl): This subclass is indented under subclass 350. Composition additionally including a metal of Group III as listed at the beginning of the schedule.	402	Synthetic resin: This subclass is indented under subclass 401. Composition in which the organic material is polymeric, derived by the addition across ethylenic unsaturation or the condensation of reactive components, or a polymer which could be made by such addition or condensation reaction.
352	Of tin: This subclass is indented under subclass 349. Composition in which the additional metal is element number 50.		(1) Note. These compositions include essentially material which, per se, is classifiable in the Class 520 series of classes.
353	Of Group V (i.e., V, Nb, Ta, As, Sb or Bi): This subclass is indented under subclass 300. Composition in which the metal is from Group V as listed at the beginning of the schedule.		

	SEE OR SEARCH CLASS: 520, Synthetic Resins or Natural Rubbers, for a material, per se, of that class which is cellular form could inherently be sorbent.	406 Having specifically intended extraneously added iron group (i.e., Fe, Co, Ni) component: This subclass is indented under subclass 400. Composition in which the free metal or a compound of element number 26, 27 or 28 is deliberately included and not incidentally present as an impurity or part of another ingredient.
403	Protein: This subclass is indented under subclass 401. Composition in which the organic material comprises a chain of acylated alpha-amino acids.	407 Silicon containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 400. Composition in which there is element number 14, free or chemically combined.
404	Carbohydrate: This subclass is indented under subclass 401. Composition in which the organic material is a poly hydroxy mono-aldehyde or mono-ketone generally of the empirical formula $C_n(H_2O)_m$ or a polymeric anhydride hydrolyzable to such aldehyde or ketone and wherein n is at least 5.	SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS: 60+, for a clay or zeolite composition. 405, for a silica gel sorbent.
405	Inorganic gel containing (e.g., silicagel): This subclass is indented under subclass 400. Composition in which an inorganic material, usually a metal or silicon oxide in relatively minor amount is distributed in suspension in water, appearing to be solid while the water constitutes as much as 95 to 99% of the mixture. (1) Note. A true gel is considered a composition, but a completely dried gel is no more than a compound and classifiable in Class 423.	408 Acid treated: This subclass is indented under subclass 407. Composition in which the silicon material is contacted with a proton donor.
	SEE OR SEARCH CLASS: 423, Chemistry of Inorganic Compounds, appropriate subclass for a completely dried inorganic gel.	409 Quartz: This subclass is indented under subclass 407. Composition containing crystalline silicon dioxide.
	516, Colloid Systems and Wetting Agents; Subcombinations Thereof; Processes of Making, Stabilizing, Breaking, or Inhibiting, subclasses 98+ for colloid systems of continuous or semicontinuous solid phase with discontinuous liquid phase (gels, pastes, flocs, coagulates) or agents for such systems or making or stabilizing such systems or agents, when generically claimed or when there is no hierarchically superior provision in the USPC for the specifically claimed art.	410 Magnesium silicate (e.g., asbestos, vermiculite, etc.): This subclass is indented under subclass 407. Composition in which the silicon is chemically combined with magnesium and oxygen. (1) Note. The silicate may include an other element e.g., Magnesium Aluminum silicate.
		411 Having extraneously added alkali metal or alkaline earth metal: This subclass is indented under subclass 407. Composition to which an alkali or alkaline earth metal as listed in the schedule has been added.
		SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS: 410, for a magnesium silicate sorbent composition.

412 Diatomaceous earth:
This subclass is indented under subclass 407. Composition wherein the silicon containing material is a diatomaceous earth.

413 Free carbon containing:
This subclass is indented under subclass 407. Composition additionally, containing carbon in elemental form.

414 Aluminum containing:
This subclass is indented under subclass 400. Composition including element number 13, free or chemically combined.

415 Alumina (i.e., dialuminum trioxide):
This subclass is indented under subclass 414. Composition containing the compound dialuminum trioxide.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
405, for an alumina gel sorbent composition.

416 Free carbon containing:
This subclass is indented under subclass 400. Composition comprising "activated" carbon or containing the element with atomic number 6 in substantially elemental form.

(1) Note. While relatively pure carbon is provided for in Class 423, subclass 445, the term "activated" will be construed as indicating a composition comprising carbon and unidentified components, functioning as a sorbent for this class.

(2) Note. Charred, coked, pyrolyzed, or incompletely combusted organic material, which may retain some chemically bound carbon will be considered as being in substantially elemental form for this subclass.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:
516, Colloid Systems and Wetting Agents; Subcombinations Thereof; Processes of Making, Stabilizing, Breaking, or Inhibiting, subclass 32 for colloid systems of colloid-sized carbon (e.g., diamond, graphite) dispersed in primarily organic continuous liquid phase, subclasses 38+ for colloid systems of colloid-sized bituminous, coal, or Carbon phase dispersed in aqueous continuous liquid phase, cross-reference 901 for colloid systems of substantially pure elemental carbon (graphite, lamp black, carbon black, fullerenes); or agents for such systems or making or stabilizing such systems or agents; in each instance, when generically claimed or when there is no hierarchically superior provision in the USPC for the specifically claimed art.

417 And specified added active sorbent material:
This subclass is indented under subclass 416. Composition to which a material, not found in the original source or carbon, has been added to enhance sorbability by its presence.

(1) Note. This subclass requires a named additive intended to contribute to the function by its presence and not by its action on carbon and does not include an activating agent such as nitric acid added during an activating process.

(2) Note. Animal or bone black is 80% $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$, and a patent claiming a mixture of its with another source of carbon is proper for this subclass.

418 Process utilizing solid or liquid source carbonizable material, or product thereof:
This subclass is indented under subclass 416. Process in which the sorbent is produced by (a) chemically reacting to a nongaseous carbon compound to produce elemental carbon or (b) adding to or removing from elemental carbon, some other material or chemically or physically treating such carbon to enhance its sorbability.

(1) Note. A disclosure of material which may be shaped or pelletized is an indication of solid or viscous material. An oil is not considered solid or viscous, however a process including spraying an acid sludge on cake particles is considered to utilize solid or viscous material.

	<p>421 Including recycling product or intermediate thereof to prior stage of process: This subclass is indented under subclass 418. Processes wherein at least a portion of a product is used in an earlier stage of the process.</p>
	<p>(1) Note. Such processes as destructive distillation, charring, pyrolysis etc. to produce a sorbent (e.g., activated) carbon are provided for in this or an indented subclass.</p>
	<p>SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:</p> <p>201, Distillation: Processes, Thermolytic, for destructive distillation in general. 202, Distillation: Apparatus, for apparatus in which a process of this subclass may be carried out. 264, Plastic and Nonmetallic Article Shaping or Treating Processes, subclasses 29.1+ for carbonizing and Shaping. 423, Chemistry of Inorganic Compounds, subclass 455 for carbonizing to pure carbon.</p>
<p>419 Producing diverse useful byproduct: This subclass is indented under subclass 418. Process in which the production or collection of a different useful material or energy (e.g., heat) is positively claimed.</p> <p>(1) Note. The positive recitation of collection of volatiles and use of these as fuel in an upstream phase is considered to give a diverse by product.</p>	<p>422 Including diverting part of source to providing fuel for process: This subclass is indented under subclass 418. Process in which the starting material is physically divided, one part being burned, thereby providing heat or treating agents used in converting the remainder of the material to the desired composition.</p> <p>(1) Note. This subclass provides for a process in which fines are screened and burned to carbonize the layer of particles of starting material.</p>
	<p>423 Adding nongaseous inorganic, or inorganic yielding component prior to or during process: This subclass is indented under subclass 418. Process including by admixing a liquid or solid material, which is, per se, inorganic or which yields an inorganic constituent such as by decomposition, with the carbonable material before or while the latter material is being converted to carbon.</p>
	<p>424 Zinc containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 423. Subject matter in which the inorganic component includes element number 30.</p>
	<p>425 Phosphorus containing: This subclass is indented under subclass 423. Subject matter in which the inorganic component includes element number 15.</p>
	<p>426 Acid: This subclass is indented under subclass 423. Subject matter in which the inorganic component is a proton donor.</p>

427	Alkali metal, alkaline earth metal or magnesium containing:	SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS:
	This subclass is indented under subclass 423. Subject matter including element number 12, an alkali or alkaline earth metal, as set out in the list at the beginning of the schedule, free or in the combined state.	41+, for a fluidized bed process of regenerating a sorbent.
428	Including pelletizing or briquetting and subsequently comminuting:	SEE OR SEARCH CLASS: 423, Chemistry of Inorganic Compounds, Digest 16 for a collection of art on fluidized bed techniques.
	This subclass is indented under subclass 418. Process in which a material of indefinite or mixed size or shape is molded or agglomerated into shaped pieces by compression or a similar operation and the pieces then subdivided.	432 Specified atmosphere: This subclass is indented under subclass 430. Process in which the composition of the gas is recited.
	(1) Note. A step or operation such as charring may be performed between the pelletizing and the comminuting or the comminuting may immediately follow the pelletizing.	(1) Note. The claim may recite an upper limit or a range of percentages.
429	Using carbonaceous binder:	433 Including free oxygen: This subclass is indented under subclass 432. Process in which uncombined element number 8 is recited, either diatomic or as ozone.
	This subclass is indented under subclass 428. Process in which a carbon containing material is utilized in making a shapeable mass or to hold together particles of the material in briquettes.	434 And subsequent diverse gas: This subclass is indented under subclass 433. Process in which after treatment with the oxygen containing gas, the carbon source material is contacted with a different gas, which may also contain oxygen.
	(1) Note. Aqueous solutions of sugar or starch or pitch are examples of carbonaceous binders.	(1) Note. The treatment with diverse gas may be in the same or a different zone and may employ the same constituents in a different mixture - i.e., other percentages or ingredients.
430	Treating with gas:	435 Exposure to hot flue or exhaust gas: This subclass is indented under subclass 432. Process in which the material is bathed in (treated by contact with) the products of an adjacent and upstream combustion.
	This subclass is indented under subclass 418. Process in which the material is contacted with a specified fluid above its fluid boiling point at the conditions of the treatment.	436 Diverse temperatures: This subclass is indented under subclass 418. Process in which material is heated at two clearly distinct temperatures or ranges of temperatures.
431	Fluidized bed having specified parameter:	(1) Note. A process in which material is subjected to heat which may increase or decrease during the treatment does not suffice for placement here. The process must recite two heating stages which dif-
	This subclass is indented under subclass 430. Process in which a column of gas rises at a velocity to support particles of material in a state of turbulence and a rate, distance, temperature, or other condition is positively recited.	
	(1) Note. A specified composition is <u>not</u> considered a parameter for a fluidized bed.	

	fer unequivocally e.g., at 900° and 15000<°</ or 600° to 900<°</ and 1200 to 1500<°</	501	For multi-regenerability: This subclass is indented under subclass 500. Collection of art in which the desired property is the ability of the material to be regenerated (after being used or spent) a plurality of times.
437	Specified source (e.g., peach pit, etc.): This subclass is indented under subclass 418. Composition characterized by the original material carbonized to form the free carbon and not limited to a specific process by which it is produced.	502	Crystallinity: This subclass is indented under subclass 500. Collection of art in which the composition retains a particular, desired crystal phase.
438	Chemically reducing an oxide or product thereof: This subclass is indented under subclass 416. Process in which electrons are supplied to a carbon atom bound to an oxygen atom, to give elemental carbon.	503	Crush strength: This subclass is indented under subclass 500. Collection of art in which the composition is enable to withstand weight and/or pressure and resists fracturing or being compacted.
439	MISCELLANEOUS (E.G., CARRIER OR SUPPORT, PER SE, OR PROCESS OF MAKING, ETC.): This subclass is indented under the class definition. Product serving as a substrate for the catalyst or sorbent and the process of preparing the same.	504	Abrasion resistance: This subclass is indented under subclass 500. Collection of art in which the desired property is an ability of the material to retain its integrity under conditions usually contributing to spalling or attrition.
	(1) Note. A patent claiming (disclosing) a carrier or support acting as either a catalyst, or sorbent is placed in the first appearing subclass providing for the function and crossed in the other subclasses providing for the other functions.	506	METHOD OF MAKING INORGANIC COMPOSITION UTILIZING ORGANIC COMPOUND (EXCEPT FORMIC, ACETIC, OR OXALIC ACID OR SALT THEREOF): This subclass is indented under the class definition. Collection of art disclosing a process of making a composition of this class in which a transitory organic compound is used.
	SEE OR SEARCH CLASS: 252, Composition, subclass 1 for a patent having only generic claims(s) and plural disclosures, e.g., support for catalyst or sorbent, filler, pigment, etc. 422, Chemical Apparatus and Process Disinfecting, Deodorizing, Preserving, or Sterilizing, subclasses 310+ for an element for that class having a catalyst coated, laminated, etc. thereto.	(1)	Note. See Glossary for definition of organic.
		(2)	Note. The organic compound may serve as a solvent which is physically separated from the final composition or may be an intermediate reactant, removed or destroyed chemically, as by calcination, precipitation, etc.
		(3)	Note. The use of an acetate, formate or oxalate is so conventional that disclosure of the use of these materials is not collected here.
	CROSS-REFERENCE ART COLLECTIONS		
500	STABILIZED: This subclass is indented under the class definition. Collection of art disclosing some feature which functions to prolong or maintain a desired property of a composition of this class, such as activity or resistance to deterioration.		

507	Synthetic resin, natural resin, polysaccharide, or polypeptide: This subclass is indented under subclass 506. Process in which the organic compound is macro-molecular film-or fiber-forming or moldable material, manmade or existing in nature of a polymer of alpha-amino acids or of repeating carbohydrate units. (1) Note. These materials are sometimes used as binders and removed from the shaped final material.	513	Alcohol, phenol, or ether or metallate thereof: This subclass is indented under subclass 506. Collection of art in which a carbon of the organic compound is singly bonded to an oxygen atom, the other valence of which is satisfied by hydrogen, carbon or a metal.
508	Sulfur containing organic compound: This subclass is indented under subclass 506. Process in which the organic material contains element number 16.	514	PROCESS APPLICABLE EITHER TO PREPARING OR TO REGENERATING OR TO REHABILITATING CATALYST OR SORBENT: This subclass is indented under the class definition. Collection of art disclosing operations which are claimed or shown to be useful in the original production or in the restoration of a composition having a utility of this class.
509	Nitrogen containing organic compound: This subclass is indented under subclass 506. Process in which the organic material includes element number 7. SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUB-CLASS: 159, for a process using a resin, natural, or synthetic, polysaccharide or polypeptide. 507, for a process using a polypeptide or a resin that may include nitrogen.	515	SPECIFIC CONTAMINANT REMOVAL: This subclass is indented under the class definition. Collection of art directed to regenerating or rehabilitating a composition of this class and concerned primarily with freeing the composition of some specific material usually called a "poison".
510	Also containing hydroxyl bonded to carbon, e.g., carboxylic acid, etc: This subclass is indented under subclass 509. Process in which the organic nitrogen compound also includes the -OH group which may form an alcohol, a phenol, hydroxamic acid or carboxylic acid.	516	Metal contaminant removal: This subclass is indented under subclass 515. Collection of art in which the poison or contaminant comprises an element (or compound thereof) which exhibits a positive ionic property is set out in the Glossary as a metal.
511	Two or more nitrogen atoms bonded to different carbon atoms: This subclass is indented under subclass 509. Collections of art in which a second nitrogen atom is bonded to a different carbon atom than that to which the first nitrogen is bonded.	517	Sulfur or sulfur compound removal: This subclass is indented under subclass 515. Collection of Art in which the element number 16 or a compound of such element is removed from the composition.
512	Carboxyl acid or salt thereof other than formic, acetic, or oxalic acid: This subclass is indented under subclass 506. Collection of art in which the organic material includes the moiety - COX in which X is hydrogen, a metal or the nitrogen of ammonia or an amine radical.	518	Carbonaceous contaminant: This subclass is indented under subclass 515. Collection of art in which the material removed comprises a substantial amount of element number 6 in relatively free state, or partially oxidized organic material known as char.

519 REAGENT GRADE (E.G., ULTRA PURE):
Collection of art disclosing compositions of this class (generally sorbents) which are free of any components which could contaminate or interfere in subsequent chemical reactions or analysis.

(1) Note. An example of art to be found here is an ash free sorbent used in chemical analysis.

520 SUPPRESSED SIDE REACTIONS:
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Collection of art disclosing a composition exhibiting selectivity from among several possibly sorbable materials or competing reactions normally expected under the conditions of use of the composition.

(1) Note. Exemplary is a catalyst which inhibits the formation of butyne in a reaction to give butadiene from butane.

521 METAL CONTAMINANT PASSIVATION:
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Collection of art directed to a process of counteracting the undesired effect of a metal in a catalyst or sorbent, without removing said metal.

522 RADIANT OR WAVE ENERGY ACTIVATED:
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Collection of art disclosing a composition of this sorbent under the influence of energy capable of being transmitted through space of which is transmitted in regular pulses (i.e., quanta).

523 MISCELLANEOUS SPECIFIC TECHNIQUES OF GENERAL APPLICABILITY:
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Collection of art disclosing steps or methods which effect a useful or desirable property of function irrespective of the material acted upon.

(1) Note. This subclass includes treatments of catalysts, sorbent and/or supports in general such as methods of coating, activating mixing, conditioning or increasing surface area. An example is patent no. 513,109 disclosing a method of applying a myriad of catalytic material on various supports.

524 SPINEL:
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Collection of art disclosing the particular crystalline structure of mixed metal oxides of the formula AB_2O_4 in which A is a divalent metal e.g., Mg, Zn, Mn or ferrous iron and B is a trivalent metal such as Al, Cr, or ferric iron.

525 PEROVSKITE:
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Collection of art disclosing the particular crystalline structure of mixed metal oxides of ABO_3 in which A is a divalent or rare earth metal and B is a transition metal, generally of cubic structure.

526 SORBENT FOR FLUID STORAGE, OTHER THAN AN ALLOY FOR HYDROGEN STORAGE:
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Collection of art disclosing sorbent material designed to retain a fluid (often a pressurized gas as acetylene) for release as a fluid at a desired time.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

252, Compositions, subclass 194, for a humidostatic composition.

420, Alloys or Metallic Compositions, pertinent, subclass for an alloy claimed or disclosed as a hydrogen storing medium, whether by sorption or by chemical reaction, i.e., hydride formation. See especially subclass 900.

527.11 MONOLITH OF PECULIAR STRUCTURE OR PHYSICAL FORM, WITH SPECIFIED HEAT EXCHANGE CAPABILITY:
This subclass is indented under the class definition. Collection of art disclosing monoliths wherein the material or composition of peculiar or specific shape is disclosed to exhibit significant heat exchange capability.

527.12 PLURAL LAYERS ON A SUPPORT, EACH LAYER HAVING A DISTINCT FUNCTION:

This subclass is indented under the class definition. Collection of art disclosing a support having plural layers thereon, wherein each layer has a distinct function.

527.13 More than two overlapping layers:

This subclass is indented under subclass 527.12. Collection of art wherein at least three overlapping layers are present on the support.

527.14 SPECIFIED SUPPORT PARTICLES OF PECULIAR STRUCTURE OR PHYSICAL FORM (E.G., WHISKERS, FIBER PIECES, ETC.):

This subclass is indented under the class definition. Collection of art disclosing support particles of a peculiar structure or physical form.

527.15 Layered deposition on support particle (i.e., on a carrier particle):

This subclass is indented under subclass 527.14. Collection of art directed to carrier (support) particles having a layer thereon.

527.16 Specified shape of support particle (e.g., hollow-carrier particle):

This subclass is indented under subclass 527.14. Collection of art wherein the support particle is of a specified shape.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

428, Stock Material or Miscellaneous Articles, especially subclasses 357+ for a specifically shaped particle.

527.17 Specified cross-section shape or area of elongated support particles (e.g., tape, with area of cross section stated):

This subclass is indented under subclass 527.14. Collection of art wherein an elongated particle is described in terms of the shape or area of its cross-section.

527.18 MONOLITH WITH SPECIFIED GAS FLOW PATTERNS, (E.G., TURBULENT FLOW MONOLITH):

This subclass is indented under the class definition. Collection of art disclosing a monolith with a specified gas flow pattern.

527.19 MONOLITH WITH SPECIFIC SHAPE OR DIMENSION OF CELL OPENING (E.G., HONEYCOMB, RINGS, ETC.):

This subclass is indented under the class definition. Collection of art disclosing a monolith whose cell openings are of a specific shape or dimension.

(1) Note. This subclass does not provide for nominal honeycomb disclosure. Specific disclosure of cell opening shape or dimension (e.g., octagon shape, noncircular opening, etc.) is intended for provision herein.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

428, Stock Material or Miscellaneous Articles, appropriate subclasses for specific opening shape in material(s) or article(s).

527.2 Cell opening shape and dimensions are determined by the intersection of the woof and the warp of a woven structure, (e.g., of a fabric or gauze, etc.):

This subclass is indented under subclass 527.19. Collection of art wherein the intersection of the woof and the warp of a woven structure determines the shape and dimensions of the cell opening.

527.21 Cell openings are quadrilateral or triangular (e.g., pie shaped):

This subclass is indented under subclass 527.19. Collection of art wherein the cell openings are triangular or quadrilateral in shape.

527.22 Cell openings are spiral or corrugated:

This subclass is indented under subclass 529.19. Collection of art wherein the cell openings are spiral or corrugated in shape.

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

428, Stock Material or Miscellaneous Articles, appropriate subclasses for spiral or corrugated material or articles.

527.23 SPECIFIED EXTERNAL OR INTERNAL SHAPE OR CONFIGURATION OF CATA-

LYST REACTOR OR OF SORBENT CONVERTER:

This subclass is indented under the class definition. Collection of art wherein a catalyst reactor or a sorbent converter is characterized by a specific external or internal shape or configuration.

END

SEE OR SEARCH CLASS:

422, Chemical Apparatus and Process Disinfecting, Deodorizing, Preserving or Sterilizing, for apparatus which may include a catalyst or sorbent of a specific shape.

S27.24 PECULIAR STRUCTURE OR PHYSICAL FORM (E.G., FOAM, SPONGES, FOIL, SACK, BAG, FIBER IN A MATRIX, MONOLITH, MICROSTRUCTURE (MICROCRACKING), MICROAGGREGATES, ETC.):

This subclass is indented under the class definition. Collection of art disclosing a specific shape or configuration of the material of the composition.

(1) Note. The following physical concepts are not peculiar for purposes of belonging to this cross-reference art collection.

(a)Bimodal (multimodal) pore distribution.

(b)Coating of no special description, including nonuniform coating.

(c)Reactive complexes (particles on a surface, etc.)

(d)High specific surface area and/or high porosity.

(e)Particle diameter.

(f)Pores made by burning out a substance.

(g)Alloy.

SEE OR SEARCH THIS CLASS, SUBCLASS:

8+, for a process of forming or treating a sphere.